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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Terms, Etc., Included.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Late Panic.

Cheering Reports from New York.

The Banks Pulling Bravely Through.

A Better Feeling on the Street.

Nothing Alarming Yesterday.

A LITTLE FLUTTER IN GOLD.

Latest Advices from all Points.

New York.

DRAINED OF MONEY.

The city is being drained of money at a pretty lively rate since Saturday last. The outgoing moneys through the Adams Express have been about $1,500,000 daily, while that entered in, exclusive of what went to the Treasury, amounted to about $600,000. The United States Company have been sending out from $500,000 to $600,000 a day for several days past, while the receipts through that medium are very small. The National Express Company is carrying away an amount about three times as large as usual at this season of the year, and the American Express Company is doing likewise.

SENATOR MORTON

being asked to give his opinion as to the present financial panic, said that his conviction was that the worst was over. "I do not expect the affair to subside at once," he added, "but my feelings are decidedly hopeful." Referring to the suggestion that the government ought to come to the rescue, he said: "The government will do all it can; but it cannot do so beside the law."

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange decided to-day to call no loans. They have also decided to give twenty-four hours' notice of the reopening of the Stock Exchange.

Gold opened to-day at 111¾.

THE GENERAL FEELING

in financial circles is decidedly improved. The day's record closes with some confidence in the belief that the bottom of the panic has been reached in this city, and there is fair prospect that when the Stock Exchange opens there will be little left to arrange in the way of settlements, so that there will be no new failures to announce.

THE CAUSE FROM BANKING HOUSES

also inspire confidence, and will bring some money into the street as an earnest of general confidence, while it will expedite the rearrangement of finances matters and aid in the prompt payment of old indebtedness when suspended houses resume.

Under the lead of the Merchants' bank, appointed a committee of nine to-day, to investigate the condition of banks and suggest such practical reforms as may be deemed necessary.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The Loan Committee of the Clearing House has issued about $7,500,000 in loan certificates to-day, making the entire amount issued about $19,000,000. Mercantile paper falling due at banks is being paid with remarkable promptness. In one institution, Monday, $1,500,000 was due in September, over $1,400,000 had been paid up to Thursday evening without even asking an extension. In other careful banks as much paper discounted the last week in the Banks are ready to pay currency to meet pay rolls, salaries, family and business expenses.

GOLD MARKET.

There was an extraordinary excitement in the gold market to-day, which at one time threatened disastrous results. It appears that since the announcement that orders had been shipped hither from England, dealers here have been selling gold "to arrive," in the certain belief that coin, which for several previous days is sold "to arrive." This proceeding created an extensive short interest in the market, and at one time the premium on gold became so great that the bid per cent. was paid for the use of gold, and at one time one per cent. was bid. This caused the more timid to become alarmed, and a scramble for gold at the gold exchange bank. On inquiry it was found that two dealers were behind hand with their statements and did not care about paying high loan rate for the use of coin with which to clear. The tempest in the market at this point was such that a clearance had not been made a new panic would have been created. The officers of the Gold Exchange bank did their best to secure a clearing and finally succeeded. Then the shorts began to cover, and in the confusion the premium on gold fell one-half per cent. The price moved up to 114¾ against 111¾ at the opening.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Leading members of the Produce Exchange were interviewed to-day, with the following results: No very bad effect has as yet extended to the flour trade, and dealers have every confidence that their business is to suffer no serious injury. They are running slowly and carefully, and are taking wise precaution against disaster. Fortunately stocks are moderate for the season, and shipping orders are not pressing sales. Shipping grades have declined fifty cents and family grades twenty-five cents on the barrel. The heaviest concessions were advised by millers, and the shipping parties as a precautionary measure only. Provision dealers also reported very slow trade, but no serious embarrassment was checked and unless the block was shortly relieved there would be sacrifice. The only relief is in a free exchange.

There was a small business in lard on the part of operators, but in general packing and shipping trade things are frightening no, but exchanges can yet be sold at some price. The feeling of gold is likewise reassuring. There are croakers, of course, and there are a few who have more room than others to apprehend difficulty, because they have more on their hands than they can carry long; but the common sentiment is that, notwithstanding the fact that grain has got to stand the brunt of the trouble in the settlement of the world, it is yet the most solid and substantial interest in the whole country. Considerable grain was purchased to-day for seaboard sailing to-morrow. There was considerable excitement at the Cotton Exchange to-day and a great many sales were made for October, delivered at Memphis and those on Thursday. The arrivals of cotton to-day were, from Galveston, 3,000 bales; Mobile, 1,000; Wilmington 71; Norfolk 313, and Richmond 199; total 2,223.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The *Times'* financial article states that for the first time since the panic set in, prime merchant paper outside of bank has been negotiating at 12@15 per cent., and a considerable amount of 6@8 per cent. notice bills from the West has been discounted at bank.

Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., September, 26 1873.

Our banks announce that they are in a sound condition and will pay all demands made on them.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 26, 1873.

The First National Bank of Mansfield suspended this afternoon. It caused quite a flutter in business circles.

Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The report published by a New York paper, that the heirs of the late Chief Justice Chase will lose all on his personal estate by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., is pronounced untrue. A balance sheet of the Washington firm as a basis of settlement shows the estate has been settled and nothing is due.

STATEMENT FROM JAY COOKE & CO.—FAVORABLE SHOWING.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, has been prepared by them, which is to be submitted to their creditors. The following is a summary: Liabilities, $7,399,609; assets—bills receivable, bank insurance and express stocks, bonds and real estate, $7,867,650; loans to Northern Pacific Railroad Company, $1,750,000; stock of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, $1,000,000; loans to Northern Pacific Railroad Company on bonds, $4,000,000; Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, stocks, etc., $2,536,359; total $18,206,371. The above exhibit of liabilities is exclusive of $7,391,340 loans on collaterals, which are fully secured by good collaterals. The excess of collaterals upon these loans has been estimated and included in the assets. The firm expects soon to submit a proposition for settlement with its creditors, which it believes will be acceptable to the latter, although it will of necessity require time in the conversion of its assets. The handsome showing made leaves no doubt of its ability to pay every dollar of indebtedness with ample and still leave a surplus in excess of several million dollars. A gratifying feature in the above exhibit is the fact that, although some of the embarrassment of the firm has been occasioned by its large advances to the Northern Pacific and corresponding bank withdrawals, carrying during a period of unprecedented monetary stringency, its resources outside of these advances are ample if sufficient to secure all its creditors from ultimate loss.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—There is comparatively little doing here to-day. Prices are largely nominal, and as dealers are generally disposed to hold off, there is no panic in prices. Sales of family flour at exchange at 50 to 75 for grain almost entirely nominal; sales of whisky in currency at 90c; provisions are largely nominal; sales of pork shoulders 5½c; bacon, clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c, all packed sales.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The second day under the new bank arrangements has passed satisfactorily. At a meeting of the Clearing House Association, held this afternoon, after many of the general opinion appeared to be that matters were working favorably. The banks and bankers all seem to be thoroughly in sympathy with the new movement, and there is manifest a cheerful acquiescence in the views expressed with of the majority in relation to all the details of the movement.

There has been but little doing in the general markets. Things are simply at a standstill. It is almost impossible to negotiate drafts at present, and as a consequence the movement of the hog product is almost suspended. Buyers are disposed to make new purchases, and holders have no inclination to throw stock on a market which is unprepared to receive it. The business men are as resolute as ever, while adapting themselves to the changed circumstances, and the wide temper of the people is grim and bear the pinch until confidence shall be restored and the banks do commerce relieved.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 26.—It is just announced that the Union National, Second National, and Manufacturers National banks have suspended. A notice on the door of the former says that the banks has abundant securities, but is compelled to suspend on account of a lack of currency. Nothing has been lost by these failures, and depositors will be made secure.

The Cook County, City National, and National Bank of Commerce have followed the example of the Union National and closed their doors. There was a run on the Exchange bank, but an everything was paid the run soon stopped. Some who have been refugeeing in the banks feel comfort it very strong. The other National banks are paying regularly. There is considerable excitement among the people and the general feeling shows the effect. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National, is severely censured by other bank men for his action in the community, as his extreme course was wholly unnecessary. It is suggested that there must be something evil-doing in the banks, though not as regarded as very strong.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The financial situation in this city, which last night appeared to promise a speedy improvement, has given an altogether different aspect this morning. Yesterday and last night the National Bank, considered one of the strongest in the city, and doing an immense business throughout the country, both with the East and West, in rapid succession similar announcements were made in reference to the Manufacturers' National, the Cook County National, the Second National, and the National Bank of Commerce, closing, and the latter, to use its own words, "intend to remain closed for several days." A regular panic seemed inevitable, and the cool and most conservative showed symptoms of fear, and most excitement soon gathered in the warm. An excited crowd soon gathered in the vicinity of the Union National, but, though many audible complimentary expressions about the officers were made, there were no violent demonstrations. On the door of the bank was posted a written notice, signed by the officers, stating that the active and increasing demands of their depositors for currency over the counter and the requirements of their country correspondents, which they saw no way of continuing for any length of time to meet, they were compelled to suspend further business for the present, a course which, under the circumstances, they believed for the best interests of their depositors and stockholders. The card asserts that the bank was perfectly solvent and had met no issues in the east or elsewhere, and has in cash and good demand and time paper maturing within sixty days abundant assets to pay all its liabilities to depositors, leaving its capital stock and surplus unimpaired. It says that if permitted, they will, without delay, arrange equitably and fully with their depositors. It also announces that all collections in their hands maturing in the next few days, and all remittances received will be turned over to the Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, unless otherwise ordered. The notices posted on the doors of the other banks named were to the same effect as that of the Union. There was much feeling manifested among many of the bankers and other business men over what they deemed the unnecessary and precipitate action of the Union in closing its doors after the action taken by the urgent advice of its President in the Clearing House Association, and when there has been no apparent run upon its vaults. There were others, however, who believed that the course pursued was the only one possible under the circumstances. The officers of the bank assert that the demands of their country customers were constant and imperative, and that it was simply impossible for the bank to stand the drain that was being made upon it. The same report was made by the officers of the Cook County National, which, with deposits of over a million and out yesterday, within thirty thousand of the entire amount, on this morning were called upon by the country banks for one hundred thousand more. The National Bank of Commerce, with deposits of four hundred thousand, had paid out all but about five thousand; and similar reports are made by all the other suspended banks. The securities of all these banks are positively asserted to be perfectly good, and the ultimate solvency of all them certain.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—William Fisher & Sons, who are among the leading stock and gold brokers of this city, have closed their doors, and say they have been forced by the delinquencies of outsiders to suspend business until they can collect what is due. They expect to pay every obligation in full, and only ask short indulgence.

The Washington City Savings Bank,

whose deposits probably amount to a million and whose assets are known to be ample, was put into the hands of a receiver this afternoon at the suit of a party whose deposit did not exceed two hundred dollars. The President of this institution went into the Treasury only yesterday with a large amount of United States five-twenty bonds but was unable to obtain the currency for them.

The inquiries came very rapidly to-day to the President and Secretary Richardson, imploring them to take further measures to allay the panic. The President states that he has nothing further to say than that, for the present, at least, the government can do nothing additional.

To-day the President declined to admit callers and was occupied most of the day in conference with Secretary Richardson and such of the Cabinet Ministers as are now in the city. There was no formal Cabinet meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1873.

CONSULTATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

There was no regular meeting of the Cabinet today, only three members being in town, Secretaries Delano and Richardson and Attorney General Williams. The two latter gentlemen called about noon and were in consultation with the President nearly an hour in regard to the financial situation.

After a full discussion it was determined that the policy of the government could not be changed, and will therefore remain as announced last evening.

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

The President has signed the postal convention between the United States and the Government of Newfoundland, for the exchange of postal cards by the addition of one cent postage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to send to St. Paul two hundred and ten recruits for the Seventh cavalry. The President this morning signed commissions for the following postmasters: R. W. Cassidy, of Macon, Mo.; John F. Ramsey, Eureka, Mo.; George W. Lynn, Watseka, Ill.; Mrs. J. C. Jones, Memphis, Shelby, Tenn.; C. A. Marble, Newburg, O.; W. T. McQuigg, Ironton, O., and C. Y. Long, Carthage, Ill.

Two gaugers were commissioned to-day—John M. Wilson, of Ohio, as Consul at Bremen; George R. Maxwell, as United States Marshal for the Territory of Utah, and Moritz M. Freed, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Dardanelles, Arkansas.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1 A. M.

For the New England and Middle States clear weather and light to fresh winds veering to South and West.

For the Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, partly cloudy weather and light to fresh winds, generally from the East and and South, with occasional rain. For Tennessee, the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather and gentle and fresh winds veering to westerly. For the Lower Lake region, clear and partly cloudy weather with light winds from the southeast, falling barometer and diminishing in force. From Missouri and Iowa to the Upper Lakes, northerly to westerly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the upper Mississippi valley, with frost at night. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Escanaba, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	72	S. E	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	70	W.	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa.	72	S. E	Threat'n storm
Indianapolis, Ind.	72	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	74	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	76	S. E	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	76	S. E	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	79		Fair.
New Orleans, La.	79	E.	Three storm
Omaha, Neb.	60	N.	Cloudy
Pittsburgh, Pa.	68	E.	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	73	S. E	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	51	W.	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	70	S. E	Cloudy
Keokuk, Iowa.	74	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson.	77		Fair.

CALIFORNIA

People's Independent Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 26.—The action of the People's Independent Convention at Sacramento yesterday is said to have very much disgusted men in this city, and some others, were under the impression that the time had not arrived for the organization of the new party, but the delegates from all portions of the interior were in favor of it, and in favor of immediate and decisive action in that way. Our delegates yielded ready assent.

CRIMES.

Boy Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, September 26, 1873.

Jim Heing, aged sixteen, killed John Cusack, aged fourteen, during a boy fight, striking him on the head with a stone while quarreling. Heing was arrested.

Unrepresentative Pittsburghers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., September 26, 1873.

Last night the Chief of Police of this city arrested Charles Hoover, who claims Pittsburgh as his home, and found in their possession a number of valuable articles. They were committed for trial on Saturday.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PEORIA, September 26, 1873.

This afternoon the body of a young lady named Lizzie Jones was found in the Miami river, at Troy. The deceased disappeared from her mother's house several days since, and not until every effort had been made to ascertain her whereabouts was the river dragged, as a last resort. Miss Jones had a large circle of friends, and was highly respected and influentially connected. Her mother, a widow, removed from this city to Troy some weeks since. The unfortunate girl undoubtedly committed suicide, induced thereto by unrequited love.

Fatally Stabbed.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Frankfort says that at a social party at the residence of Frank Church, five and a half miles from Frankfort, on Thursday night, John Harper, Jr., cut and stabbed C. W. Vogler, a tinner of Frankfort, fatally.

Suicide by Drowning.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—John M. Hskow, supposed to be a resident of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and believed to be insane, jumped from the steamer Emport, about four miles above Alton, Illinois, last evening, and was drowned. The body was recovered at Alton.

The Little Neck Murder Out.

BOSTON, September 26.—John Green, alias McDonald, sentenced to the Massachusetts State prison for twenty years for highway robbery, has confessed to the murder of Jansen Grease, at Little Neck, Long Island, New York, February 10th, which tragedy caused a great sensation at the time.

Bridging the Mississippi.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—The Attorneys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have written a letter giving full explanations of their action in the recent suits with the Government, in regard to bridging the Mississippi river. They claim that the Secretary of War has no right to dictate as to the location of it; that it does not interfere with navigation, and over forty competent witnesses have testified that the piers erected by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company does not obstruct navigation in the least. Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the United States Courts the Company intend to push the bridge ahead to the main channel and trust to Congress for permission to finish the bridge. The Company feel that the location made by the Secretary of War for them is much more objectionable as an obstruction to navigation.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Idaho, from Liverpool; Georgia, from Glasgow; Pisano, from Dover; Hanse, from Bremen; Denmark, from Liverpool, and Zurich, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

There were thirteen yellow fever interments at Memphis yesterday.

The Montgomery County, Ohio, Fair opened yesterday with an attendance of ten thousand people.

Fourteen deaths from yellow fever occurred in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday.

His lordship Bishop Farrell died at Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday, after a protracted illness.

The Bark Glacier which arrived at New Bedford yesterday brought several supposed relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, purchased of the Esquimaux at Repulse Bay, the natives having obtained them at King William's Land.

The books of entry to the State fair at Erie, Pa., which commences there next Tuesday, closed yesterday. The entries are unusually large.

The Miami county, Ohio, fair commences next Wednesday in the new grounds near Troy.

The Wisconsin State fair closed yesterday. The receipts were nearly $16,000.

The United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, has announced that on the first of October he will discharge all his deputies who have been employed heretofore to arrest violators of the tax against United States citizens in the Indian country. This is done, it is stated, owing to the complaints of the Department of Justice at the cost of the Marshal's office for the district.

Buy Golden Fleece Flour.

Ask your grocers for this brand of Flour if you want choice Flour at a reasonable price. Quality is guaranteed. If

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

DISSENSION AMONG CARLISTS.

MADRID, September 26.—Dissensions in the ranks of the Carlists continue. Don Carlos ordered General Saballs to present himself at headquarters to answer the charge of disobedience of orders.

THE INSURGENT VESSELS SURRENDERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, September 26.—The British Admiral Yelverton has surrendered the insurgent men-of-war seized by him to the Spanish government.

THE THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE.

MADRID, September 26.—The authorities of Alicante have arrested the leading intransigentes in the city to prevent them from communicating with the insurgent iron clads or inciting an insurrection. The British Admiral stands firm in his determination to prevent the bombardment of Alicante. Senor Malcompare, Minister of the Interior, has gone to that city, and Senor Caravojoe assumes his portfolio as interim.

England.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS.

LONDON, September 26.—Two of the Bank of England forgers are confined in Pentlevan prison and two others in Holloway prison. No visitors will be permitted to see them until the eve of their departure. Each one will be transported to a different penal colony.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

James Clay, member of Parliament for Hull, is dead.

Germany.

VICTOR EMANUEL LEAVES BERLIN.

BERLIN, September 26.—The King of Italy had a long private conference with Prince Bismarck today. He subsequently took leave of the Emperor and the Imperial family and departed on his return home.

France.

DEATH OF AN ASTRONOMER.

PARIS, September 26.—Jean Chacornac, the distinguished French astronomer, is dead.

DISCUSSION ON THE ARMY.

PARIS, September 26.—Members of the Right assert that the Assembly will declare in favor of the restoration of the Monarchy before November.

Foreign News.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Steamships Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, and Ernst Moritz Arndt, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 26, 5 P. M.—Weather throughout England to-day fair and favorable for crops. Consols opened on the Stock Exchange to-day is that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be advanced at the meeting of directors next Thursday. The immense withdrawal of bullion from the bank in consequence of the unfavorable returns from New York apparently causes a depression in American securities. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on the balance today was £473,000. Consols for money 92¾@93⅛; for account 92⅜@92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 94⅜; do 67, 95; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 91; Erie 17½. Paris, September 26.—Rentes 56 francs 22 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 26.—5-20s of '02, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton quiet at 8¾d 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s@28s. Corn, 32s. Peas, 40s. Pork, Cumberland middles, 33s 6d; short rib, 41s. Cheese, 60s 6d.

ANTWERP, September 26.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1873.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

A Washington telegram says that the President has tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, and that the Senator has accepted.

DEATH OF A SPANISH STATESMAN.

A London dispatch from Gibraltar, Belgium, announces the death, in that town, to-day, of Salustiano Olozaga, a well known Spanish statesman.

THE MIXED COMMISSION ON WAR CLAIMS—ENGLAND AND THE ALABAMA.

A Newport special to the Boston *Journal* says: The mixed commission on the British and American claims made final awards and concluded its business one day in advance of the time fixed by the treaty. In brief, the result of the inquiry is that the United States government pays to the English sufferers by our late war the sum of $1,929,819, in full of claims amounting to $1,929,819, while the American claims against England are all disallowed.

FIRE RECORD.

Chesshire (Connecticut) Academy.

NEW HAVEN, September 25—The Seniors house at the Episcopal Academy at Chesshire, was burned this morning, but all the other buildings and property were preserved. No one was injured, and most of the articles belonging to the boys were saved. The town people have engaged other houses, and the pupils are well provided for. There will be no interruption of the school whatever, and immediate measures will be taken to have the house rebuilt.

LIST OF PATENTS

To Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following list of patents, issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending September 25, 1873, is furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. Mod. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitor for American and Foreign Patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jeweler's Show Case—Morris Martin and John A. Studer, Pittsburgh. Application filed July 3, 1873.

Core-Barrel for Castings—John B. Aston, Pittsburgh. Application filed March 5, 1873.

Railroad Car Brake—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Application filed March 5, 1873.

Device for Back-seating Mules—John B. Aston, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 29, 1873.

Lock-barrel for Fire-arms—William Smith, Pittsburgh. Application filed June 4, 1873.

Standard Jack Post for Drilling and Pumping Machinery—William W. Eastman and William H. H. Morris, Meadville. Application filed May 27, 1873.

Machine for Making Spikes—John J. Piper, Williamsport. Application filed August 29, 1873.

Wrench—William J. Innis, Oil City. Application filed July 29, 1873.

Machine for Making Staples—Wesley Mallick, Erie. Application filed September 1, 1873.

Metallic Piston Packing—Charles Massey, Chester. Application filed June 14, 1873.

Pitman—Samuel Hall, Lewisburg. Application filed April 9, 1873.

Car Wheel—John K. Sax, Pittston, and George W. Kent, Kingston. Application filed December 18, 1872.

Mode of and Apparatus for Varnishing Sad Irons and other articles—William J. Reagan, Royer's Ford, assignor to Royer's Ford Iron Foundry, same place. Application filed May 6, 1873.

Drawing Knife—Elmon Parker, Chambersburg. Application filed June 9, 1873.

Railroad Chair and Sheet Iron—W. Dewees Wood, McKeesport. Application filed June 23, 1873.

Rivet—John E. Wootton, Reading. Patent No. 67,694, dated August 6, 1867. Division A. Application filed July 30, 1872.

OHIO.

Coupling for Connecting Cradles to Rocking Chairs—J. Rowens, Clifton.

Fire Extinguisher—F. Justa, Cincinnati.

Drying Lard and Tallow—A. Smith, Cincinnati.

Wheel Spring—Benjamin B. McGuffin and T. Tiedman, Cleveland.

Witch Case Latch—J. C. Dueber, Cincinnati.

Car Coupling—G. W. Harlan, Cincinnati.

Nut Lock—K. H. Loomis, Cleveland.

Self Acting Coal Car Brake—J. D. Leonard, Cleveland.

Car Coupling—R. H. Dowling, Newark.

Reversing Horse Rake—G. Fenisten, Sr., Richfield.

Coal Delivering Sack—W. S. Shackleton, Cleveland.

RE-ISSUE.

Feed Water Heater and Filter for Steam Boilers—J. Armstrong, Toledo.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Railway Switch—David E. Brockett, Wheeling. Application filed April 8, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

There was a reunion of the old Portage Railroad employees at the Summit, in Cambria county, on Wednesday. About seventy-five persons were present.

Sixty-eight prominent business firms of Altoona have entered into an agreement to put money into the local banks where they deposit instead of drawing it out. If this rule were followed out in the large cities there would be no danger of a panic.

Robert Hogsett offers seventy-five acres of land near Uniontown to any company that will erect a rolling mill upon it.

The Altoona *Railroad* says: One day recently a load of nails reached this city from Duncansville, which were immediately carried in the almost incredible space of three hours. The iron was rolled, cut into nail plate, cut into nails, annealed, weighed, kegged and put on the cars between six and nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Trains will run regularly to and from Monongahela City on and after Monday next.

William Rider, of Greenfield, Washington county, who occupied an apartment in the school building, was found dead therein on the afternoon of the 14th inst. He had been around as usual in the morning.

The Cambria Iron Company give notice through Mr. John Fritz, C. E., now that, owing to the monetary crisis and the low price of iron, they have but two alternatives, either to close the accounts entirely, or to reduce the price of manufacture. They have chosen the latter. The reduction to go on and after the first day of October next, the current wages of employees, not regulated by the gold value of iron, will be reduced from ten to twelve per cent. It is said the employees will cheerfully accept the situation.

The report that the Juniata Valley Bank at Middletown had suspended, was without foundation.

William and Rachel Wright, of Philadelphia, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage yesterday.

The Somerset *Democrat* says: Rheinold Ebaugh and Abraham Brown, of Greenville township, visited Dale City, Saturday last, in a spring wagon. They attended to their business, and started for their home in the afternoon. On the way the wagon became loose, and the two men fell backwards from the wagon, receiving very serious injuries. Mr. Brown died since died from his injuries. He was about thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely end.

James Cain, injured by a falling timber at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, on Monday, died on Thursday morning.

An Allentown professor is building a balloon of paper, with which he intends crossing the Lehigh.

The Glen Iron Company, of Allentown, intends turning their mill into a large nail manufactory, with a capital of $700,000 cash on the nail.

Weekly Sale of Steinway's—Bulletin No. 61.

John Wells, Esq., bought a Cabinet grand upright Steinway piano.

Mrs. O. N. Brown bought a Steinway square Piano.

Mr. Charles Knap bought a Steinway square Piano.

Paul W. M. McCormick bought a Steinway square Piano.

A. W. Fry bought a Steinway square grand Piano.

A. R. Carpenter, Esq., bought a Steinway square Piano, etc.

It is mere waste of money to buy an article like a Piano, unless it be the very best one the market always affords. If you find one "very best," the Steinway is Pianos, it follows that to get full value received for one's outlay—to get that which is the *cheapest* in the end, while it is immeasurably the best, one must buy a Steinway at Kleber & Bro.'s, 124 Wood street, who are the exclusive agents, and who sell a Steinway as low as the ordinary slop-shop instruments of other dealers.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

New Crop Teas,
THIS SEASON'S.

New Young Hyson,
New Japan,
New Souchong,
New Oolong,
New Gunpowder,
New Imperial,
New Powchong,
New Thea Nectar,
New Orange Pecco,
New Fongtai,
New English Breakfast.

☞ No Charge for Samples of New Tea.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,
94 Wood Street,
Are prepared to offer to their Friends
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
Ever Offered in this City.
The attention of all Buyers is respectfully invited.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Wholesale Exclusively.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST GOODS,
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Allegheny Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns. Bradley's and other makes at Mill price.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT
239 and 241 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

GARBER & WILLIAMS,
Successors to HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
QUEENSWARE,
DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS,
PLAIN, WHITE AND GOLD BAND
CHINA,
In Open Stock, at LOW PRICES.
MYRTLE
189 Liberty Street.

Stark County, Ohio, Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., September 26, 1873.

The weather being very fine to-day, the attendance at the Stark county district fair was quite large to-day. The fair throughout was a success, and surpasses that of last year in all respects. The purse of seventy-five dollars for the fastest trotting horse of mares, any age, mile heats, to harness, best three in five, was won by Whirlwind, owned by O. G. Madison, of Massillon; time 2.50.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—To the yelks of six eggs well beaten, add three-quarters pound white sugar, juice of two lemons, grated rind, half pound of flour, having first mixed with it one measure Banner Baking Powder; then add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Bake in jelly cake pans.

For the Jelly.—Take the yelks of three eggs, beaten, and one-half pound of white sugar, juice of one lemon, grated rind, and the whites of three eggs beaten very stiff. Put in a vessel and place it in boiling water. Let it boil until it is thick. Keep it cold, spread over each layer of the cake, except the top one.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Box 1811, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter-pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

MR. D. M. JENKINS has received the first invoice of this season's tea which has arrived in Pittsburgh.

THIS (Saturday) evening the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. A. will be held at their rooms, corner of Penn and Smithfield streets, commencing at 7:45 o'clock. Interesting reports from the different delegates to the recent State convention in Johnstown will be presented. All are cordially invited.

Iron City College.

Evening classes commence Monday, October 6.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

Choice Brands Flour.

From all old wheat, at the Checkered Front. T. C. Jenkins.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front. T. C. Jenkins.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

Celery the Year Round.

Celery salt is a delicious relish for flavoring soups, gravies, &c. It is highly appreciated by those who are fond of celery, but cannot have it in state, combined with a little salt. Put up in bottles, retail price twenty-five cents each. For sale, wholesale, by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, 231 Liberty street.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROLL TURNER—AT Pittsburgh Bolt Co.'s Rolling Mill, Twenty-third Ward.

WANTED—PARENTS—RESPECTABLE Foster-parents for a fine healthy Female Child, a few weeks old. Apply at 54 Diamond street, Allegheny.

WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS to Settlers—A large tract of fine farming Territory unsold in the Bayou Bartholomew Alarm on easy terms. Over 500,000 already sold. Call and see it in practical operation, at No. 70 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TANK—That will hold from 500 to 600 barrels, or two Tanks each holding 300 barrels. Address, Oil Creek Grange, that will lift about 7 tons. Inquire at Iron World Office, Liberty street, below Fifth avenue.

WANTED—FIVE COAL MINERS, must be sober and steady men; two Farm and Garden Hands; several Girls and Women wanted to do house-work and cooking in and out of city. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—$12,000 TO $25,000—A loan for five years of from $12,000 to $25,000 at a fair rate of interest (interest semi-annually), secured by first mortgage bond on well improved productive city property which is rapidly increasing in value and now worth more than four times the amount asked. Here is a rare chance for an investment which panicky times and runs on banks cannot disturb. Address W., Commercial Office.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 40 acres to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located in navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

One of the principal mourning warehouses in Paris has the motto inscribed on its walls, "Mourning is religion." If this is really true, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are in an excellent way of becoming one of the most pious bodies of people in existence.

The refusal of the President to interfere illegally and use the power of the government, without authority, to put down a financial panic, is evidence of the strongest kind against the idea that he is possessed of an inclination to Cæsarism. The financial men of New York asked him to assume and exercise the power of Cæsar, and he declined; and if he had yielded to their urging, he would have been detounced for it, afterwards, by the very men who urged him to it.

There is a probability that one rascal will presently get his deserts. The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia have returned into court twenty-nine bills of indictment, charging John W. Wright, whose case has before been mentioned in these columns, with forging and uttering the names of several Indians to receipts for bounty and back pay due by the United States. The proceedings are instituted by the Government, and will be prosecuted with rigor.

It is affirmed, with some show of plausibility, that the reason why Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, refuses to respond to the Macedonian cry which reaches him from Ohio, is that he fears Thurman's success in Ohio this fall would make him a formidable opponent for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1876. If this is the only reason of his inaction, he needn't hesitate a moment longer; there being no more probability of the election of the Democratic candidate, no matter who he may be, than there is of the *Post*'s conversion from Bourbonism.

The New York *World* is not grateful. Last year, when Democracy lay prone in the public gutter, that paper made a most piteous appeal to "Liberalism" to try and lift the party out of the mire; and although the friend thus entreated was far too weak to accomplish this Herculean task, it at least certified its good will by lying down in the slush beside its prostrate companion. And these are the thanks which the Liberals now get from the leading organ of Democracy: it calls them "a squad of empty political swells." We commend the matter to the careful consideration of all whom, in this State, it may concern.

The government has paid out $13,300,000 in currency in payment of bonds purchased since Saturday last, and that large sum has failed to produce the slightest effect in making money plentier, or easier of access. If the President had yielded to the temptation to lend the $44,000,000 Treasury reserve to the New York banks, the result would have been the same. The millions so issued would have been hoarded, and the deranged finances of the country been none the better of it. There is just as much money in the country to-day as there was two weeks ago; and until confidence is restored, the issue of unlimited millions of new money would be of no avail.

The disloyal frenzy of the Virginia Bourbons is beginning to recoil upon itself. We mentioned, the other day, the fact that ex-Governor Wise had written a letter declaring that, in his opinion, the best interests of the State demanded the election of the Republican ticket; and now we observe that General J. L. Millson, another prominent Conservative, has just pronounced in favor of Colonel Hughes and the other Republican candidates. The announcement is said to create much consternation in the ranks of the Conservatives, as well it may. In the long run, rancor and falsehood, whether their mouthpiece be Democratic papers in Virginia or Pennsylvania, will be sure to defeat their own ends.

Judging from the lugubrious tone of the New York *Tribune*'s telegraphic correspondence concerning the Minnesota "Liberal-Democratic" State Convention, held on the 24th instant, the party must be nearly as dead as a door-nail. It was the smallest gathering of the kind ever held; only twenty-four out of seventy counties being represented, while those delegates who were present appeared to take hardly any part whatever in the proceedings. Following the example of the Ohio Bourbons, the Convention pronounced in favor of a tariff for revenue only. It also indorsed the hay-mow ticket nominated at Owatonna a few days ago. From all accounts the Convention was so weak as barely to have strength enough to adjourn.

The effects of the recent panic in New York do not seem to have touched, in any marked degree, the great business activities with which stock brokerage and speculation have nothing to do. The principal houses report no serious want of confidence among buyers now in that city, no marked decline of prices, and no excessive apprehensions for the future. Shipments have fallen off a little, and purchasers feel their way cautiously before making large investments, but unless the financial stringency should cause a widespread suspension of country banks, the filling up of depleted stocks in the villages and small cities from the abundant stores in New York will, say the New York papers, go on smoothly. There is no approach to a panic among the importers. They consider the trade in a healthy condition, and not liable to be diverted from a steady advance.

The entire community was startled, yesterday, upon learning that Postmaster Stewart was a defaulter to the government.

No one has stood higher here, in public estimation, for integrity and uprightness than Mr. Stewart, and therefore every one was surprised and grieved at the announcement.

No explanation has been given as to how this deficiency in his accounts occurred; but we know him well enough to be able to say that he has not been guilty of theft or dishonest appropriation of the public funds to his own use. Whatever the explanation may be, we are thoroughly satisfied on that point.

The government will not be a loser, as the bonds of the Postmaster are good to cover the deficit, and his securities will make good what has been found missing.

We are too much grieved over this sad case to comment further upon it. Further developments upon it may give us opportunity for future recurrence to it; but the bare announcement of the facts is sufficiently painful for the present.

LES PRIX MONTHYON.

It is perhaps remarkable, in view of the spirit of beneficence which characterizes Americans, that none of them, so far as we know, have yet imitated a most noteworthy French example in founding prizes for virtue or the virtues. There may be local institutions of the kind among us for the purpose of rewarding good conduct within certain limited spheres, but prizes of national significance to be awarded by competent authority in recognition of signal and exemplary virtue whenever anywhere in the country a person may be found worthy of the award, are, we fancy, still American desiderata. We are reminded of the deficiency by the appearance of the official report of the last distribution of the Monthyon prizes at Paris by the French Academy.

Jean Babtiste Robert Auget, Baron De Monthyon, was born at Paris, December 23, 1733, and belonged to a very wealthy family. Having been carefully educated for a career as a magistrate, he received early preferment, first as a member of the Royal Council he was soon found impracticable, on account of his independence of character, and was removed from his place. Many years then passed before he was again admitted into the service of the State, when he was more successful in giving satisfaction. In 1780 he became Chancellor to the Count of Artois, with whom, at the beginning of the Revolution, he emigrated to England. After the second restoration he returned to France, where he devoted himself exclusively to the relief of human misery, and to the cultivation of literature and science. He died in 1820, and by his will destined most of his considerable property to the establishment of the foundations ever since associated with his name. Some of these endowments are designed to promote human welfare through the advancement of the sciences and arts, but the most celebrated are the Monthyon prizes for virtue. As already intimated, the French Academy is the trustee of all these funds, and it holds a session annually for awarding the prizes, in accordance with the principles and rules prescribed by the founder.

Among the prizes assigned this year for literary works of greatest practical utility one was given to M. Adolphe Berger for a *History of Latin Eloquence before Cicero*, and one was given to the Count de Beaucour for *A Voyage Round the World*. These specimens may illustrate the liberal views by which the endowments were inspired. It may interest some readers to learn that, last year, one of these prizes was granted to M. Jules Verne for his imaginary *Voyage Round the World*, the Academicians thinking the "book well adapted to awaken generous and useful curiosity in youthful minds." The volume in translation is very popular in this country.

The chief interest, however, attaches to the prizes for virtue, and the *source* of the Academy at which they are distributed never fails to attract a very large audience. We need hardly say that, managed by such gentlemen as those who have it in charge, the occasion is kept quite clear of the coarse ostentation and vulgar pretense which might be feared as unavoidable accompaniments. M. Camille Rousset, who had been appointed to report on the persons recommended for reward, well described the spirit of the institution. He said: "Can there be acts of virtue as there are works of the mind? Among the forms of virtue, that which most attracts and leads us captive, abnegation, disinterestedness, self-devotion, sacrifice, in a word, charity, can I imagine it noisy, anxious for, seeking applause, eager for reward, and to say all, a virtue in rivalry? Rivalry and virtue are two terms which I should hardly know how to harmonize. Far from seeking to rival others, charity strives to conceal its works; but whatever pains it may take to hide the knowledge of them from the world, there are moved witnesses the more careful to discover them. Public rumor has too often occasion to denounce crime; it is well that in compensation it can point out virtue. These happy revelations are brought before the French Academy; then our part begins, and it is very simple." M. Rousset in eloquent terms passed in review the persons, some of them in the lowest social ranks, whose admirable acts had drawn upon them the attention of observers, and who had been deemed worthy of recognition. There was Boivin, aged fifty years, who had rescued twenty-two persons from certain death, and who received from the Academy the Monthyon prize of 2,500 francs. Madame Milon Merle received a medal worth a thousand francs for her self-denying care of the sick at Ponteves, in 1868, during the prevalence of a malignant epidemic (peste noir). Another medal of a thousand francs was awarded to the widow Gacongue of Fleury, for her care of two women, a mother and daughter equally unable to take care of themselves. A medal of the same value was given to Francoise Lechivain, a poor workman of St. Luneville, "whose existence for fifty years has been a perpetual sacrifice, self-devotion without reserve." A thousand franc medal was awarded to M'lle. Brigard, who has for thirty years taught the children of the poor at Ribay in the department de la Mayenne. Her history, as sketched by M Rousser, awakened great interest. She receives little pay now, and during the first twenty years of her labors she received nothing. She not only taught most of her pupils gratuitously but maintained the poorest of them. And her charities are not confined to the school but diffused over the entire neighborhood.

But the most interesting instance of virtue rewarded on the occasion was that of the widow Vendeville, of Paris, who served her "master" (as they say in Europe) during thirty-six years with a devotion that never flagged. The old man was stricken with paralysis in 1870, a few days before the outbreak of the war. Confined to his bed, and almost deaf, though in full possesion of his intelligence, the old man passed through the first and second sieges, the foreign war and the civil war which followed it and died in the month of July, 1872, without having learned a word of the tremendous events taking place around him. "By a prodigy of discretion and vigilance, with a delicacy of sentiment infinitely superior to her condition," the good woman succeeded in saving her employer the prolonged anguish and poignant moral sufferings which would have resulted from a knowledge of events as they occurred. The fact would be incredible, said M. Rousser, if two friends of the deceased, who was a well known musician, M. Carafa, did not attest it upon their personal knowledge.

Only a few of the medalists are named above, sufficient, however, to illustrate the character of the Monthyon foundation for the reward of virtue. We may add that several wealthy persons have imitated the example of the first founder, and have greatly enlarged the Monthyon endowment.

The Post must have studied fully the Jesuitical maxim that a lie once told should be stuck to, persisted in, repeated continuously and fortified by other lies, until the public begins to believe there is something in it. Having started the infamous falsehood that the State Treasury lost half a million by the suspension of the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia, it now has a private letter from Philadelphia, assuring it that the amount on deposit was only $147,000. If it has any such private letter, which we very much doubt, the writer of it is as mendacious as the editor of the *Post* himself. The Union Banking Company made a quarterly statement to the Auditor General, showing its condition on the 1st of July, 1872—more than a year ago—which showed that at *that* time the State Treasurer had on deposit there $147,000; and the Philadelphia papers, a few days since, republished this statement as the last official statement of the bank which has been made public. But the fact that the State had a deposit there of that amount more than a year ago, does not prove that that amount, or anything like it, is on deposit there *now*. The State Treasurer has steadily reduced that deposit since then; and the *Post* may as well tell the truth to its readers, first as last, that the amount at the time of the suspension was less than ten thousand dollars.

The City Banks and Currency.

Meadville, September 24, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Some of the remarks in your money article of this morning, will not prove pleasant reading to your friends of the interior banks. The policy of most of the New York banks, in refusing to remit currency to their correspondents throughout the country, might have been followed by very disastrous consequences to the latter. If the country banks cannot get currency from the great money centers, in a crisis like the present, where are they to get it? The banks send part of their surplus funds to New York, Pittsburgh, &c., for the purpose of drawing against them as necessity may require. "Certified" checks and certificates of deposit are answered by paying bank depositors in the large cities; but here, in the country, a few were so panic-stricken that they would not take drafts on New York in payment. Nothing short of currency would suit them. What are we to do in such an emergency? The New York banks should have paid out a fair proportion of balances to their correspondents, freely in currency, without hesitation. Their refusal was a most selfish decision, and if only confined to the interiors of the depositors that many country banks were not forced into a suspension by this arbitrary course. If the New York banks refused their depositors with currency, they should suspend. Then the country banks might have a pretext for following their example, if it was "inevitable." As it is now, they have great good cause, in my opinion, for serious dissatisfaction with such selfishness, and failed to respond to a reasonable call for currency in the present crisis.

Few people have any clear idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and most imagine that of the Black Forest little is left except a tradition and a conventional blister of woodland, so named. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management; while nearly a fourth part of the area of Prussia is in forest, although half of that is in private hands. As is well known, the forest administration in particular districts has long been famous, especially in Thuringia and the Hartz mountains. In North Germany generally the responsibilities are allotted in districts among a carefully organized body of officers, presided over by a forest director. The appointments are fairly remunerated, and they are so eagerly sought after that candidates will remain on probation for years at their own cost, or with moderate and precarious pay, in the hope of securing a place in the corps at last. In Austria things are on a somewhat different footing. The Austrian forests are magnificent—so magnificent, indeed, that the forest management has been neglected.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the suit of the United Society of Shakers against certain Directors of the Bank of Bowling Green, has declared that it is the duty of bank directors to use ordinary diligence to acquaint themselves with the business of their corporation, and public policy demands that they shall not be heard to say that by reason of their gross negligence and wilful inattention they were not apprised of that which papers, books, accounts, correspondence, reconcilements and statements of the bank showed to be true. It is not necessary to bring home to the directors actual knowledge of the fact that special deposits held by the bank were being sold and converted to its use by the officers having them in custody. It must suffice to show that the evidence of the practice were such that it must have been brought to their knowledge, unless they were grossly careless in the performance of their duties. It would be well for bank directors and presidents to ponder the decision of the Kentucky Court, which is in accordance with common sense as well as law.

An Englishman writes to the New York *Tribune*, stating that he has at last discovered the secret of the Yankee nasal twang. He has found that the people of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, in England, have a nasal twang, and that the ancestors of the people who live in the counties of the same name as the above in New England came from these counties, and brought their twang with them; and their descendants have become so impressed with the accentuation and tone that they can't get rid of it. The theory is a very plausible one.

A number of foreign exchange bankers in New York have recently suggested to the government at Washington, the purchase of foreign exchange as a measure of relief for the stringency of the currency market. The suggestion is said to be now under consideration by the Treasury officials at Washington. The bankers, meantime, have made a similar proposition to the banks, claiming that in addition to relieving to some extent the stringency in currency, it will directly urge forward the produce exportations which now stand blocked for want of money.

While we are building railroads over the rocky ridges to the Pacific coast, and rapidly overcoming the barriers with which nature has seen fit to incommode travel and transportation, a movement has been set on foot even to surmount the "lordly Andes." A railroad from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, right through the Cordilleras, has been projected and is likely to be built.

The discovery of America by Columbus will be celebrated on the 12th of October by the Italian residents of New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A wholesale verdict has been rendered against the Boston and Albany Railroad. A careless brakemen allowed a detached car to run into the rest of the train with such force as to throw a lady passenger from her seat and seriously injure her, and a jury has allowed her $19,500 damages.

There is said to be enough iron ore in the neighborhood of the Black River Falls, Minnesota, to supply the whole demand of the United States for the next ten centuries. The *State Geologist* is authority for the statement.

A man in New Orleans is the proud possessor of an educated and accomplished monkey, which washes its hands and face with soap and water, brushes its hair, and, after dinner, picks its teeth with a regularly organized toothpick.

So we are yet to navigate the air with cast iron balloons! A French savant has discovered and illustrated that hydrogen gas is composed of two elements, the levity of one of which is to oxygen gas as nine to one, and to illuminating gas as twenty-five to one. It is also inflammable and will extinguish fire. The discoverer filled a copper ball with the newly found gas and it arose to the walls.

A Cleveland paper has an article on "Prima Donnas as Women." We should be glad to know what it has to say on "Prima Donnas as Boys," now.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into the holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off. So says a correspondent who has tried it on ants nesting in his garden.

The amount of land devoted to wheat culture in Great Britain is only one half larger than that devoted to the same object in the State of Illinois. Illinois has two millions and a half of people to supply; Great Britain thirty-three millions.

The following is said to be an excellent remedy for wounds: Take a pan or shovel, with burning coals, and sprinkle upon them brown sugar, and hold the wounded part over the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly.

"The improvement of Libby Hill" seems to be a source of pleasure to the Richmond *Whig*. Many throughout this part of the country carry in their bones unpleasant reminders of their acquaintance with Libby, and agree with the *Whig*, that there is room for improvement.

The exactness of Cuban news-gatherers is but a step short of the marvelous. After probing assiduously into all the details of the recent Havana fire, the most accurate of the informants have learned that the loss of life was "from seven to twenty persons," and the destruction of property "from $1,000,000 to $8,000,000." Such precision is simply astounding.

It will be gratifying, no doubt, to the ladies to learn that the prospect for the next winter is that there will be a plentiful supply of furs for their use. The news from the hyperborean regions is that the trapping of wild animals, the sxins of which will keep many an American belle warm hereafter, has been unusually successful.

An experiment shipment of uncooked meat, preserved by a freezing process, has been despatched from Australia for London. Large joints of fresh uncooked meat have, it is said, already been preserved for some months by this process in Melbourne.

Somebody has put upon the retail market a brand of cigars called the Methuselah. This is a very handsome compliment to Bill Allen, of Ohio.

If anything happens to derange the expected order of events during the coming transit of Venus, the New York *Sun* will have such information as will enable it to show, beyond question, that it was the fault of President Grant.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has been enlarged to a sixteen page paper. This indicates that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is going to write "paragraphs" for it.

Water is now worth five cents a barrel in Texas. Should the Democratic party carry the election there to every reason to suppose that it will soon cease to be quoted at all.

Several of the steamship lines trading between New York and Liverpool have determined to reduce their rates, owing to the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining cargoes since the panic commenced, the stringency of the money market preventing some of the largest merchants from shipping freight.

The Dean of Canterbury has been visiting the public schools of Albany, much to his surprise and pleasure. He was particularly astonished at the large proportion of feminine teachers in all the schools, and the perfect success with which they governed their masculine as well as feminine pupils.

There are three women candidates for the office of School Superintendent in Cass county, Louisiana. Seventeen qualified voters have already been taken to death, and the campaign will soon begin in earnest.

In Montana a man killed an elk this month which dressed eight hundred pounds by actual weight, and claims it as the monster elk of the Rocky mountains.

The artificial butter made in New York is becoming very popular, and the producers have been so successful that they announce a quarterly dividend to stockholders. A manufactory is soon to be established at New Haven.

Correspondence received from the Juniata expedition brings information of the discovery of an available coal mine at the threshold of the frozen regions which will certainly be utilized by future explorers; and the statement that Captain Hall left sealed papers containing new and important information relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition will gratify the curiosity of a world interested in the mysterious details of that brave endeavor.

Aniline is one of the products of coal tar. This is the great source of the new colors of every shade, surpassing in number and beauty the hues of the rainbow. Lately a blue color superior to the aniline has been obtained from anthracene, another of the coal tar products. It withstands the action of the light better than aniline blue, and the strongest acid only heightens its tone. Unfortunately, however, it is very expensive.

PERSONAL.

If Mr. Thersites Dana, of the New York *Sun*, had exerted his talent for fiction in a different way, he might by this time have rivalled the prolific Beadle or the great Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., or Ned Buntline, in his best days.

Mrs. H. M. Barnard, a leading journalist of Washington city, who went to Europe a few days ago as Commissioner of Emigrants, has arrived home much improved in health and appearance. In order to thoroughly test the emigrant system of transportation she took passage in the steerage, and learned by experience the ills complained of by the emigrants. A racy and startling report will be the result.

To be a politician does not signify that one is necessarily rich. The Fort Townsend (Washington Territory) *Argus* says that Mrs. Wilson, wife of the late Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, has accepted the position of one of the teachers of the Dallas, Oregon, public school.

General Lew. Wallace, author of that successful novel "The Fair God," painted a small picture, in Boston, a few months ago, while correcting the proofs of his book. It is called "The Fight at Andersonville." Not an agreeable painting, by any means, and not faultless in drawing or coloring, it still has a striking merit, and would be a good thing for a sensation picture. General Wallace seems to have the ambition to distinguish himself in all ways, Michael Angelo did.

The venerable Millard Fillmore has been interviewed. He thinks that the Presidential term should be lengthened to six years, and restricted to that, and that the sitting President should be pensioned—put on half pay—for the remainder of his existence.

Father Hyacinthe is progressing gradually towards Darwin and Tyndall and all the naughty ones. He now denies the corporal presence of Christ in the sacrament.

"Nym Crinkle," of the *World*, is very sweet on Miss Cary. "I can hear her laugh now while I write," he says, "and it sounds as if joy were tumbling down a silver staircase. After all, a contralto voice is the only one on a level with our fears."

Coroner Bayle, of Huntington, says he has information which will certainly clear up the mystery involving the fate of Charles G. Kelsey. This means, or it ought to mean, one or two cases of capital punishment in Huntington.

Customs Collector J. A. P. Allen, of New Bedford, and Captain Thurston Macomber, of Fair Haven, Mass., commander of the bark Osprey, are reported to have been summoned to England, to testify in the Tichborne case.

Miss Nettie Milson, of Chicago, aged thirteen, is supposed to be the "Coming Woman." She sold papers to obtain money to give to the sufferers by the fire in Chicago, and after their wants were satisfied, continued in the trade until she was able to buy herself a piano. She has announced a determination to go on the stage, and says that, if she and her mother both live, she will outshine Charlotte Cushman.

Men who would a-wooing go, will do well to read and ponder the story of Alexander Earle, a Brooklyn merchant, sued for breach of promise by Miss Roxeliena Homans. The City Court gave a verdict of $15,000 to the broken-hearted plaintiff, and Mr. Earle therefore appealed. The other day the verdict was affirmed with costs, though it is not claimed that the defendant ever gave a promise to marry. The Judge charged that the gleam of the eye and the compression of the lips were equivalent, when frequent and protracted, to a proposal. The unspoken phrase is elliptical.

The Balloon of the Future.

(From the New York Times, September 24.)

Yesterday Prof. Wise, his son, and Dr. Parisel, who is stated to have been "chief of the aeronautic service under the French Commune," at Paris, met Mr. P. T. Barnum by appointment at the Astor House, to give expression to their views as to the possibility of a successful transatlantic balloon trip. Mr. Barnum proposes giving his entire attention to the subject for some time to come, and with that view he starts for Europe to-day in order to consult with aeronauts in London, Paris, and other places. He seems quite sanguine of success, and says that no amount of trouble or expense will deter him from carrying out his scheme. The balloon which Prof. Wise recommends would cost from $15,000 to $18,000. He would have it made of Chinese silk, and he says that with a diameter of eighty feet it would not weigh over 2,000 pounds. The lighter part of the balloon would be "reinforced" with a material rendered waterproof. He would not put in more than 150,000 cubic feet of gas, as that would be sufficient to take up about 11,000 pounds. Being asked by Mr. Barnum what was the best time of year for the trip, he said that no month would be so favorable as June or July. Dr. Parisel was then questioned. His plan is to substitute hot air for gas as a buoyant agency, while the lower the balloon descended would introduce cool air. He gives the following calculation in figures: 600,000 cubic feet of hot air, giving a lifting power of 40,000 pounds; balloon, netting and coating, 6,000 pounds; car, stove, provisions and men, 3,000 pounds; total, 9,000 pounds; ballast, 1,000 pounds. He said that 8,000 pounds of oil would last thirty days, or long enough for a trip two and a half times around the world. Mr. Barnum having remarked that one trip around the earth would be quite enough for him, asked Prof. Wise what he thought of Dr. Parisel's plan. Prof. Wise said that he knew nothing about hot air balloons; he believed there was something feasible in the plan, but he would like to suggest from it. "What shall I do," asked Mr. Barnum, "when I find the doctors disagreeing?" "You had better have the cheapest experiment first," remarked Dr. Parisel. "No," said the great showman, "I want the safest first. I would rather pay $10,000 to succeed than $10,000 to fail." Then turning to Prof. Wise, he said: "I should like to have you in London. If I cable for you, will you come?" "I will," answered the Professor, "but I'd rather balloon it." "Would you be willing," continued Mr. Barnum, "to meet me in London here in the spring?" "I would undertake," said the Professor, "to come to the American continent, but not to North America." Mr. Wise, Jr., here remarked that the air current being from west to east, a trip from England to this country could not be made. In the course of some further conversation, Mr. Barnum remarked: "I'll attend to nothing but ballooning for the next month or two. I am determined to spend my last dollar, and to get the best men." The conference then ended.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

SENSELESS PANIC.

Everything Found Sound Except Railroad Inflation.

(From the New York Bulletin.)

It is high time the public recovered their reason. The panic has infinitely exceeded any real occasion in the situation of affairs.

With the exception of an undue expansion in the railroad interest—on which the panic has already done its worst—the crisis has found everything sound.

Of the important banking failures that have occurred, not one firm or institution has proved insolvent.

The Union Trust Company, allowing for the defalcation, will be abundantly able to liquidate its deposits.

The National Trust Company shows a good surplus of $1,100,000.

Fisk & Hatch have a magnificent surplus over their liabilities, and can resume immediately on the recovery of confidence.

Jay Cooke & Co., though seriously embarrassed by advances to the Northern Pacific, have large wealth, and, with time, can pay everything in full, even if their Northern Pacific assets have to be thrown overboard.

Henry Clews & Co. showed remarkable strength in not suspending until they had paid $1,250,000 of deposits; and their remaining assets will far more than provide for their unpaid liabilities. Their suspension must be only temporary.

The bank of the Commonwealth will be able to pay every dollar to its depositors, and return to its stockholders most of their investment.

Two other banks upon which there was a persistent run for two days, have stopped the drain by paying every legitimate demand.

These suspended firms, holding deposits to the amount of fully $22,000,000, have been compelled to close their doors entirely from a senseless run, and in face of the fact that they were abundantly able to pay every dollar of indebtedness.

There has not been one banking or commercial failure caused by insolvency.

The panic then—the severest known for sixteen years—instead of developing rottenness, has proved the exceptionally strong condition of the banking interest.

The crisis has tested the merchants by depriving them of bank facilities for six days, and yet all stand firm—the mischievous rumors of yesterday notwithstanding.

We can panic ever more groundless or reckless?

It has not a shadow of justification in the facts of the financial and commercial situation.

Beyond the suppression of weak railroad enterprises, it is not the breaking up of rottenness—the ordinary work of panics—it is the reckless slaughter of sound and prosperous business.

Is it not time, then, that Merchants and Bankers confronted this senseless raid on them, and made resolution to stand by each other to the last extremity?

Is it not proper for those who are able to draw out deposits, or to compel payments, to consider whether this timid self-protection is at all necessary, and whether by encouraging runs they are not inviting needless ruin?

WHAT ARE THE MEANS FOR AVERTING FURTHER DISASTER?

The government has already placed $10,000,000 of legal tenders in the hands of financial institutions, to provide for the demands of their creditors and the necessities of their customers; and it stands ready to pay out $40,000,000 more if need be.

In the case of former panics, the lawful money was drawn from the banks to Europe; now it flows into their vaults as the demand increases.

The banks have determined to issue an unlimited amount of Clearing House certificates, based upon their own assets; and these certificates dispense with the use of an equal amount of "greenback" in settlements between the banks, leaving them so much more currency for use over the counter.

Virtually and substantially, therefore, provision exists for the issue of nearly one hundred million of currency, or its equivalent, to meet the emergency.

The occasion cannot require any such issue; but that is the bulwark of resource against which the senseless onslaught on credit and deposits is made.

The feeling in London is better. United States bonds are higher there. The news from the interior, excepting the local disasters at Petersburg, Va., indicates a reasonable confidence at our leading financial centers; and New York only needs to recover promptly its self-possession to put a quick end to this process of causeless disaster.

The native schools in Japan for teaching English are said to be becoming very popular. An ancient Christian church, in perfect preservation, has been discovered in the interior.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to September 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn will be added semi-annually, January and July. Books of deposit, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary. C. Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Neil, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Shoenberger, Robert Pitcairn, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sciamerts, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, GASALIERS & GAS FIXTURES
Of every description. All the New Styles and Colors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also GAS HEATING STOVE, for Heating Bath Rooms, Offices, &c.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street.

Steam Heating.
We are prepared to Contract for
HEATING
Public or Private Buildings with our simple but
Unrivaled Apparatus
Adapted to high or low steam.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 SECOND AVENUE.

Mosquito Bars,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Col THOMAS McKEE, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having Claims against said estate will present, and all indebted make payment to
THOS. M. BAYNE.
64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
Black Alpacas!
AT
McKEE'S,
YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
A	BRAND ALPACA,
D	BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE	BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO	BRAND ALPACA,
LION	BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN	BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS	BRAND ALPACA;
PRINCE ALBERT	BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS	BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS	BRAND ALPACA.

YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM
AT
McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

EDUCATIONAL.
Duff's College.
NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.
For Circulars, write to
C. P. DUFF & SONS.
GERMAN.
Paul F. Rohrbacher,
Professor of German at the Western University.
Will give instruction in German to private classes at his residence, No. 197 SECOND AVENUE, between Grant and Ross streets, Pittsburgh.
LINDEN HALL,
A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,
In the village of Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.
Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
Principal.
NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and handsome building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 9 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,
RAG and PAPER
WAREHOUSE
AND
Broom Factory
No. 362 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
In addition to their Large Stock of
TISSUE, MANILLA,
AND
STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,
Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of
Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,
Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete
Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE
BRUSHES,
Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.

Anthracite Coal
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co., New York.

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
FOR COVERING STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED AND WARRANTED
W. C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
Fresh Stock!
Fine Dress Goods.
Our Stock of medium and fine Dress Goods contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from the first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.
Shawls, Shawls,
A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Thibet, Long and Square.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casings.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, Doylies.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets,
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.
Men's Wear, Boy's Wear.
A full Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually LOW PRICES.
Waterproofs, Repellants,
In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
Fair Bargains in these, in the Black, Diamond, Raven and Brilliant shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
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*

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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58 Fourth Avenue,

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OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to Londonderry, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Securilty Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

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FOR SALE,

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STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, pay 10 per cent. per annum, are offered at 80 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 26, 1873.

A week ago to-day the effects of the fail. ures began to be felt in this city. The feeling around here was soon felt in the country and was reflected here in an increased demand from rural banks for assistance. Up to Tuesday night the excitement increased, but since that time it has gradually been subsiding, until this evening the city is calm and collected, with little outward show of uneasiness.

There was a senseless onslaught on the deposits of two of our banks doing an exclusively city business, which led to their temporary suspension, one of which has resumed and the other will, doubtless, soon have its doors open. Of the business community here, be it said, they have done much to strengthen public confidence in the banks by making their calls upon them as light as possible, and by pupilicly expressing their opinion that there was really no danger if weak-kneed depositors would but regain their courage.

As soon as the banks here and throughout the country can feel that it is no longer necessary to keep on hands a heavy reserve to meet an anticipated run on their deposits, business will resume its usual peaceful course.

The manner in which the Treasury Department has conducted the purchase of 5-20 bonds during the past week has caused a good deal of unfavorable comment, both here and in New York, for the Secretary has discriminated in his purchases against every interest of the country, to favor the New York city National banks.

One of our National bank cashiers here wired the Treasurer for the privilege of throwing in 5-20s at the Custom House here on the same terms as they were being received at the Sub-Treasurer's in New York, and was met with a flat refusal.

We were shown a letter to-day from a New York banker, which said that his house had offered 5-20s at the Treasury Department, and were told that purchases would be made from none but the National banks. As the banks themselves were refusing to pay out currency it would be useless to hand over bonds to them to be redeemed by the government as the depositor could not draw his money after the bank notes had been paid out for them?

Thus the Secretary of the Treasury and the National banks were uniting their whole efforts against the private bankers, leaving them to look out for themselves.

The same writer predicts that money will soon be 4 per cent. per annum in Wall street.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The tone of the market in general was much better to-day than it has been for a few days past. The buyers were quite plenty but the market was bare of produce, &c., to select from. There seems to be a general scarceness of eggs, butter, potatoes and apples. There is certainly no good reason for farmers holding back, as the prices realized are better than they have been for a long time. Again we would say, "send us your stock of good butter and fresh eggs as early as possible."

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	83	Flour, bbls	440
Butter, pkgs	20	Potatoes, bush	705
Cheese, tubs	426		

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES.—There seems to be no perceptible change in prices since our last quotations. As soon, however, as the money market becomes more settled we anticipate a decline in prices for English ales. We still give the following as the market rates: X, $9; XX, $10; India ale, $11 @ $12 per bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 galls, $22 75 @ 24 00; bbls, 45 galls, $42 25@44 00; hhds, 65 galls, $62 00@65 00; cases, bottled, $7 @ $8 per dozen; Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ALMONDS.—There seems to be little animation manifested thus far. The demand is light while the supply is ample. We following are the ruling prices for this market: Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 7@8c; common do, 4@5 pois, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4½c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

BEANS.—With an improved demand the supply is becoming better, although not in excess, is sufficient to meet the wants of all dealers. What are now here the sellers are asking $2 75@3 00 ₰ bushel.

BAKER'S BAKING POWDER.—Judging from the demand it would seem that this article has been tried, tested, and found wanting in large quantities by housekeepers who appreciate good qualities. With a very active trade we quote at the following prices: ½ ₰ cans, $1 60 ₰ doz; ¼ ₰ cans $2; 1 ₰ cans $3 50; 5 ₰ cans $16; 10 ₰ wooden boxes, 40c ₰ ₰.

BEESWAX.—There does not seem to be much inquiry as present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 26@40c ₰ ₰.

BRooms.—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5, $3 50 ₰ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₰ doz; No. 4, $3 ₰ doz; No. 3, $4 50 ₰ doz; No. 2, $5 25 ₰ doz; No. 1, $7 25 ₰ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ₰ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $3 ₰ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There continues to be a moderate demand, and we give the following as the ruling quotations: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₰ ₰ 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₰ ₰, 11½c; dried beef, sugar cured, ₰ ₰, 17½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₰ ₰ doz, $1 50. Bacon—Shoulders, ₰ ₰, 10c; rib sides, 10½c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11½c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $15. Lard—Refined, in tierces, 9¼c ₰ ₰; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9½c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, 10½c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 5 lb caddies, 12¾c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12¾c; refined in 1 lb pails, 13c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

BUTTER.—Everything is wanted when it becomes a scarcity, butter as well as anything else. Choice roll is very scarce just now, and very good prices are realized, as also the case for good packed. Choice roll may be quoted at 27@28c ₰ lb, and in a small way by the single tub 30c.

BROOM CORN.—Moderately firm at the following prices: Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 6@6c.

CASTOR OIL.—In fair request at 17c ₰ gal, retailed from store.

CHEESE.—The following are the ruling quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $3 00@3 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; refined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $4 00@ 5 50.

CANNED GOODS.—The leading houses here seem to experience considerable difficulty in getting fruit enough supply that will carry them safely through the season. We have carefully revised the following quotations and they conform up to the date of the issue of this paper. We quote: 2 ₰ lbs blackberries, ₰ dozen, $2 25; 2 ₰ lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 ₰ lbs red cherries, $3 00; 2 ₰ lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 ₰ lbs peaches, $2 50; 3 ₰ lbs peaches, $3 40; 2½ ₰ lbs California pears, $5; 2 ₰ lbs egg plums, $3 50; 2 ₰ lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 ₰ lbs pine apples, $3 75; 2 ₰ lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 ₰ lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 ₰ lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 ₰ lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 ₰ lbs tomatoes, $2 25; 2 ₰ lbs Winslow's corn, ₰ doz, $3; 2 ₰ lbs sugar corn $2 75; 2 ₰ lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 ₰ lbs green peas, $3 00; 2 ₰ lbs succotash, $2 50; 2 ₰ lbs string beans, $2 50; pumpkins $2 65; 1 ₰ California salmon, $3 25; 2 ₰ lbs California salmon, $4 50; 1 ₰ spiced salmon, $2 50; 2 ₰ lbs spiced salmon, $4 50; 1 ₰ lbs fresh lobsters $2 75; 2 ₰ lbs fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 ₰ lb cove oysters, $1 75; 2 ₰ lbs cove oysters, $2 40; 1 ₰ lb spiced oysters, $2; 2 ₰ lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, quarts, $2 25; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, quarts, $3; Halford sauce, ₰ pints, $2 50.

CURRY POWDER—Imitation French mustard, ₰ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's & D. S. F., $2 10; Coleman's ¼ do, $3 75; Colem in ½ do, $4 50; French do, 4oz, $10 50; 8oz, $18 in kegs 20c.

Pickles.—Medium, bbls, $10; medium, half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $7 50; pints, plain or mixed, ₰ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; flexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English cauliflower, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English piccalli, pints, $3 25; English piccalli, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $8 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

CURRANTS.—There has been a slight advance since August make. This is not surprising to learn when the factory men refuse to let any of the September make come into market. For a long time the jobbers bought heavy stocks of New York Goshen, it being a difficult matter to obtain any of Western Reserve cheese to make that would equal it in thickness and quality or compete with it in price. This falacy is now exploded, and some of our energetic factory makers have of late been turning out an article that if we can rely upon the judgment of connoisseurs bids fair to citrival that of the New York Goshen make. We would suggest that the makers of such cheese refrain from calling it New York Goshen in any way, either in name or style of box, but let it go into the market on its merits. We quote: New York Goshen 14c ₰ ₰; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 12c for July make, and 13¾@14c for August make in a jobbing way 13¾ @14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Swittzer quiet at former rates.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil 7c per ₰.

CIDER.—The new make is coming in slowly with little inquiry as yet. It is held at $6@8 50 per bbl.

CANDLES.—The demand is quite active and good, which keeps our bakers quite busy to keep up to it. As yet there is no change in prices and we quote as follows: Lemon biscuit, 12c; sugar cream, 12c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 7½c; water crackers, 7½c ₰ lb.

Eggs.—The demand continues to be largely in excess of the supply. In fact there are lots of houses which have any to sell at any price. It is thought by some that holders are trying to keep them off the market until the supply is fair. But there are no eggs were in the market, that is fresh ones, sold readily at 26@28c ₰ doz.

FEATHERS.—Are quite scarce and the demand very good. Prime No. 1 geese feathers sell readily at $1. Fisher, Prices in the East are firmly advanced to, and the quotations given below are the ruling figures for this market: Extra No. 1 mixed feathers, $1 @ 1 05; No. 1 mixed feathers, 90@95c; extra No. 2 mixed feathers, 80@85c; No. 2 mixed feathers, 70@75c; No. 1 duck feathers, 50@55c; No. 2 duck feathers, 40@45c.

FISH.—The market is very active with orders for large and small lots coming rapidly by mail and telegraph. Our jobbers are to some extent holding off from purchasing large lots, thinking that in a few days will be a decline in the West. They lose their reasons for a decline there to the fact that grain of all kinds has tumbled. This however, is only temporary when it will go back to the regular price again. We quote as follows: Mackerel—In the range from $8 to $10 per bbl; Minnesota, from old wheats, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flours, $5 25.

GRAIN.—A general quietness prevails throughout the entire market. But very few dealers are making any sales, and what are made are for immediate consumption. But few Pittsburgh men are buying grain in the West at present. Everything sold there requires cash on the spot to pay for it. For the present the Chicago grain market is demoralized, and wheat has been offered as low as $1 00 and no buyers. This will continue to be the case until the present financial matters are adjusted, and then grain of all kinds will be in better request. The receipts continue right to this market, and will until there is a little time. Prices are very firm. New white oats are quoted at 47@48c; shelled corn 65@70c; car corn 60@62c; meal in to wholesale trade 70@75c; No. 2 barley $1 25@1 50; rye 85@86c.

The following transactions in grain were reported to us to-day.

1 car new white oats, on track.....47
1 car new white oats, in sks, on platform.....47
45 sks new white oats.....47
1 car car corn, on track.....65
1 car high mixed corn, in elevator.....64
1 car, 15 sks mixed corn, in elevator.....62@64½
1 car rye, in elevator.....88

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	494	Wheat, sacks	977
Oats, sacks	857	Corn, sks	1,470
Rye, sacks	117		

GROCERIES' MARKET.—The market at this writing cannot be considered very active, and we do not anticipate any improvement before next week. From advices received from a reliable source in New York city we learn that in that city the market for raw sugars has been dull for the past few days, and we can quote the various grades from bank to bank. Sales of raw sugars in the importers' hands on the 23d inst. was as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Sept. 23, 1872	10,466	116,481	122,292	907
Sept. 23, 1873	85,788	56,503	207,075	4,943

There is a good demand for refined sugars and prices are steady.

Reliable letters received by the last steamer from Rio state that the coffee crop of 1872 and 1874 is estimated at 1,600,000 bags, and that the entire shipments of old and new are placed at 1,500,000 bags. Coffees are held very firm at our present quotations.

There seems to be an improved demand for teas, with a good feeling prevailing and a better trade for Japans.

Syrups continue in good request, with the stock decreasing and prices quite firm.

The following are the ruling prices for groceries in this city:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12¾c; powdered, 12¼c; granulated, 12½c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11¼c; FRANKLIN C, 10¾c; Delaware extra C, 10¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¼c; other grades 7¾@8¾c.

Coffees—Roasted Rio, loose, 30½c ₰ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 31c ₰ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 37c ₰ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 40@$1 10 ₰ lb; gunpowder, 60@$1 25 ₰ lb; imperial, 50@$1 ₰ lb; Japan, 50@90c ₰ lb; Oolong, 75@90c ₰ lb; Souchongs, 75@ 85c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8½@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 2 and 4, 6c ₰ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ₰ lb.

CORN AND OATS.—Quite fair for so early in the season. We can quote it at 46c ₰ lb.

HAY.—Continues very dull, with very little demand at present. We learned of two car lots of timothy which sold at $25 ₰ ton, and one car lot at $24.

HOMINY.—Sells readily at $5 ₰ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Everything remains very quiet and prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying as sparingly as possible and we can continue to quote as follows: Middlings can be quoted at $25@26 00 ₰ ton; bran from store $1 20@1 50 ₰ 100 lbs, in a retail way the bran from store, $1 30@1 40 ₰ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 25@1 40 ₰ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

MINCE MEAT.—Fresh invoices have been received and can be quoted at 12c ₰ lb.

PEARL WHEAT.—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. off.

POULTRY.—Good choice spring chickens are in request, and the market is but poorly supplied. Spring pairs are quoted at $2@$2 50 ₰ pair. Old fowls 10c per pair.

PEANUTS.—Are very fair with a good demand and sell at 12c ₰ lb.

RAGS.—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT.—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₰ bbl and $2 00 ₰ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS.—There is very little demand for timothy at this writing and the market continues to rule very quiet at $3 @ $3 50 ₰ bu in a small way from store, although we learned of a sale of 100 sacks of timothy at $3 45 ₰ bushel.

SAGOLIO.—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW.—Market firm, with sales at 7½@8½c ₰ lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider is quoted at 15@18c ₰ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—There was a good demand for all kinds of fruits, if in good condition, and vegetables were also in demand.

Apples were coming in quite slow, and if the demand continues as good during the coming week, with the receipts light, our consumers will be compelled to pay a big price.

Peaches were tolerably plenty to-day, but very few of them were what might be called good. The poor condition was owing to the time consumed in their transportation by rail. Dealers were selling them for whatever they would fetch.

Grapes continue plenty, with a moderate inquiry for all kinds.

Vegetables are arriving from New Jersey in larger lots. They are not selling very fast as yet, owing no doubt to the high price of eggs.

Onions, both cultivated and common, are arriving more freely, and what are on sale look very fine. The demand, however, is not very brisk, but they readily bring the prices quoted below.

Quinces, like cranberries, would have a better sale but for the high price of sugars. Those on sale today were better looking than we have seen heretofore.

Potatoes continue scarce and prices are advancing. Baltimore sweets were more plenty to-day, but Jerseys continue scarce. A good sig shipment of Irish potatoes to this city would be very acceptable at the writing.

Onions continue scarce, and but few dealers had any to dispose of. The prices ₰ bbl are better than for some time past.

Turnips are not very plenty, and what were on sale sold readily.

Cabbages are coming in, and some lots look quite solid and fine.

The following are the the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Onions, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Cabbages, per 100	8 00
Apples, choice, per bbl	3 00@4 50
Grapes, per lb	7@8
Pears (Bartlette) per box	3 00@4 00
Pears (California) per box	5 00@5 50
Peaches, per bskt	1 00@4 50
Cranberries, per bbl	12 00@12 50
Quinces, per bbl	7 75@8 00
Turnips, per bush	75

WHISKY.—Highwines 90@92c ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE.—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 85; 2-gal do, $2 25; 3 gal do, $2 75; No 1 do, $10 75; washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was the same inactivity in oil circles yesterday that has existed for the past week. As will be seen below three more new wells have been struck in the "fourth sand" which will not materially improve the crude market.

CRUDE.

There is very little doing at present in crude, and the leading operators do not speak very hopeful of the transactions for the week to come. We can quote the market dull at 3¾@3¾c ₰ gallon.

The same dull feeling prevails at Parker's as is here, so much so that crude has declined 4c per bbl for spot and 10c per bbl for October delivery.

1,000 bbls spot, S. O.	$1 00
500 bbls spot	1 05

REFINED.

The market remains quiet with little or nothing doing. We can quote limed 16½c according to shipment. Philadelphia delivery 16¾@17c.

OIL BARRELS.

We have no change to note and can continue to quote city make $2 18@2 20, and country at $2 12@ 2 15.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were somewhat firmer, without any material change. On upper road the market closed firm at $1 35@1 37½. The market at Oil City is unchanged, with little doing. At Parker's Landing the market closed weak at $1 00@ 1 05. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 16c in cases. Sales and resales or crude petroleum in the oil regions, 25th:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 37½
500 bbls upper road, S. O., 30 days	1 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls Parker's, S. O. October	1 05
500 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
5,000 bbls Pithole, Fairview pipe	1 10
2,000 bbls Foxburg, Butler pipe	1 10

NEW YORK, September 26—Closing 25.—Market steady but not much doing. Crude, bulk, 5¼c; refined nominally 9½c on spot; 10c for last of October; cases 21¼@22c. Philadelphia delivery unsettled and nominal; refined 16¾@17c last half this month; 16c next month.

OIL CITY, September 26.—Market dull and nothing doing at 3¾@3¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market firmer; $1 25 asked; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 26.—Market quiet and dull at $1 20@1 22½.

RICHBURG, September 26.—Market quiet and nothing doing; cannot quote.

THOMPSON'S, September 26.—Market quiet; S W 16¾c; crude, 5¾c; cases 20¾c; sales none; futures, 16c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 26.—Market quiet at $1 10.

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 37½.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 26.—Market firm at 37½@37¾c.

TIDIOUTE, September 26.—Market firm at $1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Market quiet; refined 16½c; crude 5¾c; barrels free; futures 16c.

PARKER'S, September 26.—Market quoted at $1 09 at 09¾c.

TIONESTA, PA., September 26.—New well struck at Millerstown, and at present is doing 50 bbls an hour. Three were struck last evening, and are each doing from 400 to 500. The 50 bbl well is owned by Tack Brothers, and is a "fourth sand" well.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	473
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	473
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	154
H McKelvey	Star O W	302
W Johnston	Petrolia O W	309
Jos Bushnell	National O W	391
Fisher Bros	Hutchison O W	625
Hutchison & Fisher	Crystal O W	623
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	473
Tack & M	Citizens O W	787
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	942
Fisher Bros	Beggs, Loomis & Co	550
Fisher Bros	American O W	456
B S Prindle	American O W	316

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	944	Standard O W	154
Star O W	999	Petrolia O W	309
National O W	391	Hutchinson O W	625
Fairview O W	455	Crystal O W	310
Cosmos O W	473	Citizens O W	787
Brilliant O W	942	Beggs, L & Co	550
American O W	941		
Total			7,250

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 24, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, P & Co, Phila	522
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, P & Co, Phila	264
Irwin & Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,014
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	233
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	100
Total		2,316

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

The financial panic which has prevailed the past week has had the effect to stop all demand for raw iron, except for such lots as were absolutely necessary to keep the mills in operation. The transactions are therefore limited to small lots, and do not amount in the aggregate to more than one-fifth as much as last week.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from I. S. Ore.

100 tons gray forge	33 25—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	34 00—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	32 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge	34 00—4 mos
50 tons white forge (fancy)	35 00—4 mos
50 tons foundry	36 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge	34 00—4 mos
50 tons mottled	33 00—4 mos
10 tons white and mottled	30 50—4 mos

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge	$30 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
100 tons mottled	30 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	40 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

176 tons No. 1 foundry	$48 52—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	45 00—4 mos
21 tons cold blast	68 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

September 23.—The hardware trade has been active during the week, with prices steady. Nails are firmer, and have advanced to $4 per 60d, and sales in small quantities are made at $4 50.

It is impossible to say just at this writing to what extent the recent financial catastrophy has affected the pig iron market for the fall trade. In connection with all business men, iron consumers generally have concluded to make no large purchase until affairs in monetary circles assume a more definite and favorable aspect. If the panic is confined to the East, the New York crash will not interfere with the general commerce of the country, then the iron trade will escape any permanent depression. At this time the market rules firm, although there is little or no demand.

We quote:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No 1	$ @53 50—4mos
No 2	@53 50—4mos
No 3	55 50@—4mos
No 4	63 50@—4mos
No 5	64 50@66 50—4mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No 1 Tennessee	$53 50@—4mos

ANTHRACITE.

No 1 Onondaga	$45 50@—4mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No 1 Pinery, according to brand	$42 50@45 50—4mos
No 2 Pinery, according to brand	38 50@40 50—4mos
Gray forge	33 50@36 50—4mos

BLACKBAND IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$48 50@—4mos
No 1 Eglinton	48 50@—4mos
No 1 Ayersome	48 50@—4mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	@45 50—4mos
No 1 Volcano	@45 50—4mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$10 00@ 15 cash,
Forsythe	8 00@ bal. 4 mos

Commercial Review.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. SIDING.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Byers, McC & Co, m	1
P D Nichols, m	1	Loomis & C, m	1
J W Porter, m	4	Carnegie, K & Co, m	2
Isabella Furnace, o	16		
Total			33

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	7	J Moorhead, m	7
J Reamer, m	4		
Total			14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	28	Dilworth, P & Co, o	2
Eng & Co, o	2	Wilson, J & Co, o	2
Pitts F & I Co, o	2	Isabella Furnace Co, o	13
Total			59

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	6	Penna S Co, m	1
Penna R R Co, m	1	Klouna & Bros, m	6
Wm Smith & Son, m	2		
Total			15

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; transactions confined to settlement; amber Michigan, spot and seller September, $1 34; seller October $1 36; No 2 red, $1 34. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, cash and seller October, 46c. Oats dull; No 2, 34a 35c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 at $8 00; Pennsylvania $7 62½@8 00. Wheat dull; red winter $1 55@1 60; amber, $1 62½@1 65; white $1 70@1 80. Rye dull; Corn dull; yellow 60@61c. Oats dull; white, 56c. Petroleum—Crude 11c; refined 16¾@17c. Whisky $1 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 26.—Markets again entirely inactive and nominal; western grain market entirely demoralized; no prices can be given. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 26.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28. Corn quiet at 64@65c. Barley quiet; prime Canada $1 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1873—6 P. M.

MONEY

not really quotable, though some loans were made at ½ to 1 per cent. and legal interest. The best of collaterals are exacted, and mortgages range from 20 to 40 per cent. Greenbacks command a premium of 1⅛ to 2⅛ per cent. over certified checks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

There was a heavy decline in foreign exchanges, in consequence of the condition of affairs in the Gold Room. Prime bankers's 60-day sterling sold down to 109½, and cable transfers, 109¾@110. Commercial bills sold at 108@109 for 60-day and 108 for sight. Customs receipts to day, $658,000.

GOLD

was active and higher, the price ranging from 111¾ to 114¾, and closing at 114. Some Canadian and other bankers holding gold exacted high rates for its use to-day, and one or two prominent short sellers were at once forced into the market as borrowers, but refused to pay the severe charges, which caused a temporary blurb in clearings, and it was feared the day's business would have to go over, but clearings were finally made, much to the relief of all. The advance in gold is partly due to purchases by those who are distrustful of the present condition of affairs, and are looking up gold in consequence. At the opening, gold loans were made flat and at 2, 3 and 1 per cent. for carrying, but afterwards borrowers paid the following rates for use: 7-32, 1-16, ⅛, ¼ and ½ per cent. Late in the day the rate fell to ¼ per cent., and then to flat; at the close ½ per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearings $84,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

The are no quotations for governments. The banks cleared early and in good shape this morning, but afterwards certificates in unchanged form were pursuing the same course as earlier in the week in reference to the treatment of checks. The Loan Committee of the Clearing House has issued loan certificates up to nearly twenty million dollars, the amount authorized.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

continues closed and the Governing Committee this morning decided that twenty four hours notice should be given before opening. It is hoped that the bulk of the contracts made on Friday and Saturday last will be settled before the Exchange is reopened. The Committee on Clearings will probably shade better prices but wholesale slaughterers obtained fair sheep at the current prices of the week. Receipts, 6,648; inside ranged from 5¾c to 7½c; sales include 1 car extra Ohio sheep, 121 lbs, at 6¾c; 3 cars, 87 lbs, 5¾c; 8 cars, 90 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 93 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 97 lbs, 6½c; 1 car, 98 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car, 103 lbs, 7c; 1 car Ohio lambs, 82 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 6c; 1 car Canada lambs, 91 lbs, 6¾c. Hogs, 2 cars Canada Short Cuts, 160 lbs, 7½c.

Veals.—Receipts 6,760 head, making 18,487 head for four days, against 20,675 head same time last week; none offered alive; dressed irregular, with a fair demand for light weight; closing quotations 6¾ @ 7½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 333 head; total for week, 9,435 head. Market remains about steady, with little change. The week's trade was confined to local butchers and the neighboring country dealers. Sales 168 Illinois steers, averaging 1,500 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 210 Indiana steers, averaging 1,500 lbs, at $5@5 25; 60 Michigan steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4 25@5; 25 Ohio steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4 25@4 50; Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head; total for the week 3,500 head; nothing doing. Canada lambs sold; western sheep held over; Canada lambs, $5 00@6 00; Canada sheep, $5 00@5 50; western sheep, $4 00@4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head; total for the week 2,200 head; market advanced 25c per cwt; all stock disposed of; sales 1,000 head Illinois and Ohio hogs, averaging 117@126 lbs, at $4 00@4 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The general market is almost standing still. There was no panicky feeling, but no disposition to operate, save to supply immediate necessities. Values continue nominal. Cotton is weaker at 20c. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8c cash; 10 in currency. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 74@76c. Rye quiet but steady at 84@85c. Oats dull at 34@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 85@90c. Provisions are nominally unchanged and quiet. Mess pork held at $16 50@17 00, but can be negotiated more readily there will be little disposition to operate. Mess pork held at $15 12½@ 15 50. Lard quiet; steam 8c; kettle 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾c; sides, clear rib, 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky—Little doing; a sale at 90c in

CITY MATTERS.

Two Watches Recovered.

Officer John Herron late last evening arrested a man named Michael Moran for the larceny of two silver watches from fellow boarders at their boarding house on Penn avenue. The larceny was committed yesterday afternoon, and when arrested the thief was about leaving the city. The watches were recovered, and Moran will have a hearing this morning.

Almost Fatal Mistake.

A young lady named Jane Thompson, about twenty years of age, residing near Acacia and Anderson streets, Allegheny, made a narrow escape from death yesterday by a mistake in taking medicine. Instead of citrate of magnesia her mother gave her a mixture containing laudanum. Dr. Hazlett attended her and for a time she was in a critical condition. Last evening the symptoms were favorable.

Home for Aged Protestant Women.

The second anniversary meeting of the managers and patrons of the Home for Aged Protestant Women will be held on Thursday, October 2d, at the Home, Edgewood station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Reports will be read, and a number of brief and interesting addresses may be expected. Lunch will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of this worthy institution are cordially invited to be present on this occasion. Tickets can be had from any of the lady managers. The first annual meeting was a very enjoyable affair, and it is hoped that this one will be equally as pleasant.

The "Omissions" in the Pamphlet Laws.

Some complaint has been made by members of the bar, in consequence of their not finding certain acts of Assembly, passed last winter, in the published pamphlet laws of that session. The explanation of this is a very simple one, namely: That all laws not approved prior to the 28th of May, in each year, are not published until the ensuing year, when they appear in the "appendix" to the "digest," which acts especially mentioned in our columns, a few days ago, as having been omitted, were forwarded within the time specified, and, with many other laws since approved, will not appear until next year.

City Gas Lighting.

The Committee on Gas Lighting met yesterday afternoon, and ordered the erection of lamps at the following points:

Two on Wylie avenue, between Erin and Kirkpatrick streets; one on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Penn avenue; one on the corner of Liberty street and Twenty-seventh street, and six on Butler street, east of fiftieth street. The relocation of lamps on the line of Carson street, south of the Monongahela bridge, was ordered. A sub-committee was appointed to locate the necessary lamps on Pearl street.

A Good Word for Pittsburgh.

Col. Chili Hazzard, of the Monongahela *Republican*, who was present at the late reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, and who always comes to greet the boys in blue, has this good word to say of us:

And Pittsburgh! what a noble old city she is. In the days of recruits and new regiments, she opened her doors to every man who wore the blue; twice since the war she welcomed the veterans in National Conventions, and always the same hearty welcome gathered within her smoky borders she welcomed them, and, in the language of her people, she "made her heel it in the welcome," justas she did in the warcrested days when "half the people were praying and half the people were fighting." Most righteously patriotic old Pittsburgh, we are proud of her.

Wylie Avenue Church.

This new church edifice, although not entirely completed is to be formally opened to-morrow. An interesting time is expected. Three of our best known and most popular ministers are to officiate on the occasion. Re. J. W. Witherspoon of the United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, the Rev. T. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian church in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and the Rev. D. Lewis Hannigan of the Reformed Presbyterian church in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The aim of the services is to raise funds to enable the congregation to complete the edifice and pay the debt already incurred. At the close of each service a collection will be taken up for the purpose. All who desire to make a subscription, to be paid at some future time, will find prepared cards in the seats.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church commenced its annual sessions in the First Church, Allegheny, last evening at half-past seven o'clock, and was opened with a sermon on the "Perfecting of the Captain of Salvation by Sufferings," by the Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa. After sermon, Dr. Junkin constituted the house in prayer. The roll was then made out, and Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., was elected Moderator for the ensuing year by acclamation. The communication was received from Rev. Mr. Craighead, Permanent Clerk, stating that he was sick, and tendering his resignation. On motion the resignation was accepted, and Rev. Dr. Reynolds was appointed Permanent Clerk. Rev. R. B. Anderson was appointed Temporary Clerk.

The congregation was large, and there is a good attendance of ministers and elders from the different Presbyteries connected with the Synod.

Adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

Benefit Concert.

A grand memorial concert will be given at Lafayette Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late vocalist, John Abel Jones, by the Welsh Glee Club, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. James Sauvage, and the Rhys family. Those or our people who have heard these singers give them unstinted praise, and there is no doubt that the entertainment offered this evening will surpass in talent displayed and interest excited, many of the concerts given by much be-puffed traveling organizations. The selections on the programme are all capital, and accord a wide range, there being seventeen selections. The object for which the concert is given is one which should commend it to the patronage of all charitably inclined people. The bereaved family, deprived of the means of support in the taking off of the husband and father, have been reduced to absolute want, and the singers who will participate to-night generously came forward and offered their services for the occasion. It is to be hoped that their praiseworthy endeavor to relieve the wants of a needy family may be crowned with abundant success. Turn out, then, put your money where it will "do the most good," and fill Lafayette Hall to overflowing. Such a good act will never be regretted, even if you were not to apply reimbursed in the way of splendid singing.

Allegheny College.

From the recent report of Dr. Loomis, President of the Faculty of Allegheny College, it appears that the co-education of the sexes there "is no longer an experiment." Three years ago the college was opened to young women. They were admitted, however, on payment of tuition, while their brothers entered on scholarships, making their tuition practically free. Two years ago this discrimination was removed, and now all students are admitted to all college privileges on the same terms, and graduates receive the same title or degree. The report says: "General healthfulness, good order, commendable scholarship, and in a high grade of scholarship, characterized the year. Three of the fifteen graduates contemplate the christian ministry; one is under appointment as missionary to Japan. During the year a number of the students have professed faith in Christ. Twenty young women were students of the college the last year. The number will be considerably increased during the coming year. The co-education of the young men and women in Allegheny College is no longer an experiment." He further says: "The College must maintain a high standard of scholarship, having faith in the enlarged intelligence of its patrons to discriminate between thorough scholastic work and noisy superficiality." Dr. Loomis gives notice of his intention to resign the Presidency at the close of the next winter term.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Down Stairs and Fractures His Skull.

About half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening a singular fatal accident occurred at John Horn's billiard saloon on Ohio street, Allegheny. William M. Mertzberger, a young man aged twenty-one years, and residing on Main street, in the Fourth ward suffered the fracture of his skull by a fall down stairs. He started from the saloon on the second story saying that he would be back soon. When a short distance down the stairs, he fell. The proprietor heard the fall, and went to the foot of the stairs where he found Mertzberger lying on his side and unconscious. Dr. W. Marcius was summoned, but unfortunately the man lived only about an hour after the accident. The doctor says the temporal bone of the skull was fractured, and occasioned the compression of the brain, which resulted in death. Coroner West summoned a jury yesterday morning, and a verdict was rendered of accidental death by falling down a pair of stairs.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Terrible Accident.

The jury impanelled by Coroner West, in the case of William Chalfant, whom we reported yesterday as having been killed on the evening of Wednesday, returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Chalfant was employed as conductor on No. 51 on a shifting train on the Pannandle Railroad. At the time of his death, he was attempting to make a coupling of some cars that had been detached from a freight train by the pulling out of a car coupling when the cars were in motion. He reached in between the cars, and was in the act of making the coupling when the rear end of the train came down on him and caught him between the bumpers, crushing him fearfully. The train then started again, and ran over him, cutting off and mutilating his body in a terrible manner. The accident occurred about three hundred yards east of the Union Depot, at the Pannandle switches. He was not employed on the train that occasioned the accident, but was making the coupling as a favor. The unfortunate man was terribly mutilated, but survived some two hours. He resided in Poplar alley, was twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Operators Hold out Firmly against the Demand for Higher Wages

The Coal Exchange, representing the river mines, held a meeting at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon in the coal office of Messrs. Fawcett & Son, corner of Water and Market streets.

In the absence of Capt. John F. Dravo, the regular President of the Association, Capt. N. J. Bigley was called to the chair. Mr. Geo. T. Miller acted as Secretary *pro tem.*

The attendance was quite large and considerable routine business was transacted, but not of sufficient general interest to warrant publication.

The state of the coal trade, especially in the markets south of this point, was very fully discussed, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those taking part, that in view of the depression in the markets referred to, the large supplies of coal on hand in various cities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as well as the unsettled condition of monetary affairs, it was entirely out of the question to consider for a moment the demand of the miners for an advance in the prices paid for mining.

The Exchange adjourned at one o'clock, to meet at the same place at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next, to hear the reports of committees.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The City Hospital Site—Reduction of Expenses.

The Board of Health held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, and although the session was short the business transacted was important.

After some discussion as to the Hospital site, on motion of Dr. Gilmore, the Health Officer and the Secretary of the Board were instructed to have the City Engineer survey the ground purchased.

On motion, the Health Officer was instructed to dispense with the extra help rendered necessary during the summer season.

This action, we believe, relieves half a dozen assistants.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the board having made a purchase of four and one half acres of ground situated on the Thirteenth ward from William Ward and J. K. Moorehead, for hospital purposes and the title thereto having been certified to as good, we hereby make requisition upon the councils of the city of Pittsburgh, to make the necessary provision for the payment of the purchase money therefor under authority conferred upon them for that purpose by virtue of the Eleventh section of an act of assembly approved April 12th 1872.

Adjourned.

THE CONVICT DEFENDANTS.

Conclusion of the Trial—The Accused Convicted and Sentenced.

The Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe presiding—yesterday resumed the trial of Wm. Green, Edward Hammond, Samuel Morton, John Smith, Joseph Duffy and Patrick Sigh, penitentiary convicts, on a charge of felonious assault and battery upon their keeper, Mr. Day.

At the opening of Court, District Attorney Bayne announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Smith, recalled—I have been in the shop since it started.

Mr. Coyle—Will you please state the general reputation of Hammond and Green while you have known them in the Penitentiary.

Objected to by Mr. Bayne, and the objection afterwards withdrawn.

Answer—Very good.

Cross-examined—I saw a mark of a bullet on the stone wall; there was also a mark on the floor; Mr. Day could have fired his weapon first as he says he did.

Rev. A. M. Milligan, sworn.—I am chaplain of the Penitentiary; I have known Green and Hammond ever since they have been incarcerated; the general conduct of these parties as far as I know, has been very good; in my communication with them they have always been very respectful.

Cross examined—All the convicts in the institution are respectful towards me.

Warden Wright, sworn—Green's conduct was very good; he had never been reprimanded; Hammond was reprimanded once before; the others have been troublesome.

Cross examined—Convicts in the Penitentiary are generally good in conduct; they would not get out so soon if they were not.

Mr. Black, sworn—I have been a visitor to the Penitentiary since this difficulty occurred.

Mr. Smith was called back at this point in regard to a misunderstanding about the direction of one of the balls. He stated that the ball struck a box and glanced off into the floor. He saw the pistol pointed. It could not have struck the floor first. There was a long impression in the box. The box was piled.

Cross-examined—It is a mere matter of inference with me as to which it struck first.

Mr. Black's testimony was again proceeded with, and he stated that he and Mr. Coyle, with others, were at the Penitentiary lately; they examined the box and saw that the ball left a downward impression on the box and struck the floor afterwards.

Cross-examined—I am not an expert in the matter of bullet shooting.

This closed the testimony for the defence.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The case was then ably argued by Col. Bayne for the prosecution, followed by Mr. Mackrell for the defense, and closed by Hon. H. B. Swoope for the Commonwealth.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

A recess having been taken for half an hour, Court reassembled and Judge Stowe proceeded with his charge. He stated that the case on trial was not so important as to the offense itself, but the circumstances under which it was committed. It was a very unusual thing to have prisoners brought from the Penitentiary and tried for misdemeanor. The significance of the trial was that, although these men were undergoing punishment in the Penitentiary, they were not beyond the reach of the law, but subject to trial and punishment for any offense committed while in the prison. The inspectors and officers may punish for any infraction of the rules of the prison; but when the infraction exceeds a violation of the rules, and amounts to a violation of the law such as in this case, or larceny even, the Inspectors cannot punish such offences, and must necessarily appeal to the Court. A mere refusal on the part of a prisoner to comply with a rule would not justify the officer or keeper in striking him on the head, or shooting him down; but the officer should use sufficient force to compel compliance with every proper regulation, even if in doing so it became necessary to take life. The strictest discipline was essential in institutions of this kind, otherwise it would be impossible to control them. But when there were palpable violations of the law, as in this case, the proper way to punish the offenders was by having recourse to the Court.

The Judge then discussed the facts as exhibited on trial. The first proposition he laid down was, that in the common assault made upon the keeper, each of the assailants was equally guilty and each equally responsible for the acts of the other. Then, as to the intent, if the main had died, and the parties were on trial for murder, would the offense have been murder in the second degree, at least? If so, the parties would be guilty of felonious assault and battery. If there was a reasonable doubt that the assault was with premeditation, then they might return a verdict of guilty of the lesser offense—unlawfully wounding and cutting. As to Hammond, he would be just as guilty of them if he was a party to or in the scheme or previous concurrence. If he was not, then he ought to be acquitted.

Court then charge the jury retired, and, after an hour's absence, they returned a verdict of "guilty" in manner and form as indicted, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Col. Bayne then suggested the difficulty in bringing the prisoners back at another time, and moved for immediate sentence. He stated that the warden and inspectors of the Penitentiary had asked for severe punishment, but only wished to make an example of incorrigibles, for the good of the prison.

Judge Stowe then ordered the defendants to stand up, and before passing sentence said: "I sympathize deeply with these boys, or men, in their present situation. It is hard enough for the Court to pass the sentence which originally consigns to the State prison, but it is peculiarly painful to be compelled to bring them from prison and add to their term. It is important, however, that prisoners and prison keepers, as well as the public, should understand their duties and responsibilities. In these modern days much is being done to relieve the hardships and severities of prison life—and that these benevolent schemes may be carried out, it is necessary to give the prisoners themselves larger immunities, as for example, in changing from the solitary to the congregate system, which is being done in this answer here. These changes are for the benefit of the prisoners, and not for their hardship. To enact these reforms available, stringent rules are necessary, and these regulations must be strictly enforced. There is not one thing for the prisoner, and that is absolute and unconditional submission. I am not here to sympathize with those oppressed by your keepers, and never have any ground of complaint; but if you have well founded complaint, lay it before the Inspectors and it will be heard to you. Do not take the law into your own hands. That is not the way to rectify abuses. You have been recommended to the mercy of the Court, and it is the intention to deal severely with you. The law allows an imprisonment of seven years for the offense of which you have just been convicted; but we will take into account the recommendation of the jury, and the circumstances in which you are placed. If you behave well, the sentence we are about to pass may, either wholly or in part, be remitted. At all events, it can be materially lessened by good conduct on your part." The Judge then sentenced each of the defendants to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of two years—to take effect on and after the expiration of the sentences now in force.

The prisoners were then removed to the county jail, and subsequently removed to their quarters in the penitentiary. This sentence will, doubtless, have a salutary effect, and serve to prevent similar outbreaks hereafter.

ESTATE OF THE LATE WM. M. SHINN.

Alleged Illegal Sale of a Portion of the Land—A Bill in Equity to Compel a Re-conveyance.

Messrs. Lowrie & Newmyer, solicitors for plaintiffs, entered on Monday a bill in equity in the Court of Common Pleas, between Henrietta M. Shinn, executrix, and Wm. A. Shinn, executor of the last will and testament of Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., deceased, and the heirs and devisees of said decedent, plaintiffs, and Thomas R. Sill and H. B. Lyon, defendants. The bill sets forth that Mr. Lyon, pretending to act as agent and attorney for Wm. A. Shinn, made a written contract, dated March 18th, 1871, with Thomas R. Sill, to sell to him certain land belonging to the heirs of the said decedent, which land is described in the contract, recorded in the Recorder's office; that said Lyon was not the agent or attorney in fact of the executors or of Wm. M. Shinn; that without any warrant or authority, Lyon also executed the contract before a notary public, as the act and deed of Wm. A. Shinn; that Sill or Lyon caused the agreement to be recorded; that said contract was rescinded by Wm. A. Shinn, because he discovered that Lyon and Sill were partners in the purchase, and that the pretended sale was made in fraud of the rights of Wm. A. Shinn and the other heirs of the deceased; that the han imoney paid by Sill ($100) was tendered to him when notice was served of the rescinding of the contract, which he refused to receive; that by the recording of the said contract, much injury has been done to the title of the heirs of Wm. M. Shinn, by causing alarm to those who have contemplated and now contemplate purchasing portions of the land; and that Sill has interfered with the tenants, by serving on them threatening notices, rendering the management of that part of the estate difficult and unprofitable. The plaintiffs therefore pray the Court to take an order commanding Thomas R. Sill to convey and release to the plaintiffs, by proper form, any deed or deeds, so as to extinguish all title or claim whatever to said land, or any part thereof.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE SITE.

The Commission Notified of the Non-Acceptance of the Site Selected by Them, and Relieved from Further Negotiations.

It has been anticipated, for some time, that the Supervising Architect, Mr. Hallett, would not approve the selection made by the Commission appointed to choose a site for the new government buildings to be located in this city. The site chosen was the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street immediately opposite the Court-house, counting room. The action of the Commission was certified to the agent of the government, a few weeks ago; and now the Chairman, Mr. Joseph Dilworth, has been notified by Mr. Mullett that the site is not acceptable. This will relieve the Commissioners from any further negotiation in the matter.

Mr. Thomas Boyd, architect in the employ of the Government, is now in this city, under instructions from Mr. Mullet to prepare diagrams of the various sites proposed for the contemplated new government buildings. These diagrams are to show the location of the ground, the surface surroundings, location with reference to population and railroads, street widths, the grades roundabout, character of the ground for a foundation, and all other information that can be gathered in reference to each site offered. When Mr. Mullett visits the city the diagrams, with the accompanying explanations, will be laid before him, to aid him in making a final decision.

The advocates of the other sites offered are now busy at work, and each will use every effort to have the new buildings located where they can do him the most good. The government officials, however, will no doubt patiently hear all sides, and make the best selection in the end. At least this is the wish of the great mass of the people; and it ought to be expected, even if a few interested parties should be disappointed in turning a great public matter to personal account.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of A. C. Scott, of Oil City, bankrupt, a petition for discharge was presented and filed. The usual order made for final hearing on the 25th of October.

In the matter of Lewis J. Huling, of Lycoming county, and Edwin D. Huling, of same county, bankrupts, the petitions of each were presented and the usual order made for the final hearing, and second and third motion on November 4th, prox., at Williamsport.

In the matter of James B. Fleming, bankrupt, of this city, Register Harper being absent, the order was made directing the creditors to hold the first meeting of creditors at No. 98 Diamond street, today.

In the case of Wm. H. Abbott, President, &c., vs. the Titusville Manufacturing Company, on petition filed, and on motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., leave granted Geo. F. Blake & Co., creditors, to become party petitioners in the matter.

In the case of Wm. H. Andrews vs. Andrew McCabe, on petition filed and on motion of F. I. Seely, Esq., the solicitor, leave was granted to the Board of Chautauqua county, to intervene in the matter; and on petition filed on like motion, the United States Marshal is ordered to sell the personal property at public or private sale, the proceeds to be deposited in the United States Depository.

In the matter of Ritzman & Keller, bankrupts, the petition of James McManus, Esq., was presented, asking for an allowance for professional services, and order made granting the same, and directing the assignee to pay him the sum of $210 for said services.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Joseph Marks vs. Fisher and wife, the case of ejectment taken up on Thursday, is still on trial.

Criminal Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Peter Hamm,	A. P. Robinson,
Michael Growley,	Mrs. Ellen Demoran,
Bennett Lake,	John Connolly,
James P. Davis,	Thos. Hooker et al.,
Mathilda May,	David Ring,
Maggie Martin,	Jacob Suter,
Timothy Scanlon,	John Van Derondow,
Jacob Wilber,	Wm. Chambers,
	Michael Woods.

THE PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster Stewart Arrested on a Charge of Embezzement, and Held in $60 000 Bail—Amount of Defalcation. $33,435 18,

The community was startled yesterday by the announcement that Col. John H. Stewart, Postmaster, had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by a special agent of the Postoffice Department. Complaints had been made, for a considerable time, of irregularities in the management of the affairs of the office, and particularly in reference to the loss of numerous letters, with money remittances, addressed to newspaper offices, and business firms. The *Presbyterian Banner*, and the *United Presbyterian*, had since the first of January last, reported the loss of over one hundred letters each, and other offices and firms had reported a numbers of lost letters.

These complaints were too frequent and grave to be overlooked, and some six weeks ago an investigation was ordered under the direction of Major Fetherbridge, chief of special agents, assisted by B. R. Sharrard of New York.

The first evidence of a defalcation was in the return to the Department, of drafts on the Postmaster here, to the amount of $16,000, in favor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, for mail service. The Postmaster, it was thought, should have had funds enough, according to his reports, to have paid these drafts, but they were returned protested. This was followed by the immediate suspension of the postmaster, and placing the office in the hands of an agent.

The investigation developed numerous irregularities, the most serious of which was in requiring some of the clerks to sign vouchers for larger amounts than they been receiving monthly. It is said that one clerk was in the habit of signing vouchers for fifteen dollars more than he received, the difference being in favor of the postmaster in settling his accounts.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, Col. Stewart was taken into custody, by an officer, upon a warrant based upon the information sworn to by Mr. Fetherbridge, before Commissioner Gamble, setting forth that Col. Stewart, postmaster at Pittsburgh, on or about the 25th day of September, 1873, did embezzle and convert to his own use $33,435 18 of the public funds of the United States, to-wit: Of the postal revenue fund, $16,416 35; of the stamp and stamped envelope fund, $12,266 58; of box rents and postage collected, $2,575; and of the money order fund $1,087 25.

The defendant acknowledged, over his own signature, the correctness of the deficits alleged in the several items, but has as yet made no explanation concerning them.

Bail was demanded in the sum of $60,000. Messrs. Alexander Brady, P. H. Laufman and C. W. Batchelor were each held as sureties in the sum of $20,000, and the accused was released and proceeded to his home in East Liberty.

Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, and Mr. Stewart, father of the postmaster are the bonds on his official bond so that no loss can result to the government from the defalcation.

Mr. Kelly has employed as his counsel George Shiras, Jr., Esq., and Col. Stewart will be represented by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Larceny of Clothes.

Officer David McKelvey, of Alderman C. D. Smith's police, yesterday arrested a colored man named Herman Drury, on a charge of larceny, preferred by William H. Johnston, also colored. The defendant has been in the habit of frequenting the stable of Miller & Morris, where the complainant is employed and sleeps. On Saturday last Herman visited the place at the unseasonable hour of two o'clock A. M., and, as is alleged, took clothes, boots, &c., and two dollars and ten cents in money. He effected an entrance through the window. Drury is employed by Mr. Wm. H. Walker. The accused, after a hearing, was held in $300 bail for Court.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Barrett took his benefit last night, and a substantial benefit it was. The house was filled with a splendid audience, who enjoyed the fine and highly second presentation of Richelieu. As on the first occasion of Mr. Barrett's appearance as Richelieu, so now we have nothing but praise for the actor.

To-day is to be a Saturday long to be remembered at the Opera House. The afternoon Mr. Barrett repeats his grand impersonation of Hamlet, at the matinee; and this evening he appears in one of his favorite parts, The Lobsters. Both occasions will be of unusual interest. The reserved-seat system is special franchise against the discomfort of an unprecedented crowd.

Academy of Music.

But two more opportunities will be afforded our citizens to see Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh and their fine company in the play of "Poverty Flat"—at the matinee this afternoon, and in the evening. It is really interesting, and deserved better treatment than it has yet received at the hands of the amusement seekers.

On Saturday evening the Chapman Sisters and their burlesque company will make their first appearance this season.

At the American Theater.

The ladies will have an excellent opportunity, this afternoon, to hear and see the congregation of talented performers at Aims's. No better entertainment could be furnished in the country. A great bill to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

All the company at this cosy theatre will participate in the performance given this afternoon for the benefit of the ladies. The bill will be one of unusual merit, introducing all the popular features of variety business. The usual lengthy programme to-night.

The Hibernicon.

Mr. Charles MacEvoy will afford those who have not already done so, two more chances to see the old-fashioned Irish jig will not excuse those who have already witnessed it if they desire to attend. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the last performance this week. It would be hard to crowd more into one "show" more of instruction and amusement than is contained in the Hibernicon. To-night:

Library Hall.

The Kings of Fun, the Georgia Minstrels, had another big house last evening, and pleased and amused everybody. They will give a matinee this afternoon, and their last performance to-night. Those who enjoy a hearty laugh and those who like good singing and dancing, should not fail to attend.

The Vokes Family.

The celebrated Vokes family, who have won such fame in the Eastern cities, will begin an engagement of a week's duration at Library Hall on the 13th of October, in conjunction with the Fifth Avenue Theater company of New York.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PITTSBURGH Councils meet on Monday.

THE Union Cornet Band will give a concert this evening in West Park.

IT is stated that the Lawrence Savings bank will resume payments on Monday of next week.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY will conduct religious service as usual to-morrow, at the Union Baptist church, on Grant street, near Sixth avenue.

ELIZABETH BAKER is charged before Alderman C. D. Smith with keeping a tawdy house in the Third ward, Allegheny. Held for a hearing on Friday.

ON SABBATH evening, September 28, another "Praise Meeting" will be held in the rooms of the M. E. church, Allegheny, Dr. C. A. Holmes, pastor. The services, as on the former occasion, will consist principally of sacred song.

MARIA BOOTH has been held for a hearing by Alderman Strehan on a charge of perjury in giving damage information under the name of another young lady charging a man named Caldwell with seduction. Malicious mischief appears to be the cause of action.

MR. J. J. GILLESPIE, wife and family, who have been absent in Europe for some months, arrived home yesterday morning. They were accompanied homeby numerous relatives and friends. They came over in the steamer California, from Glasgow.

THE Young Men's Christian Association Prayer Church, Allegheny city, to-morrow evening, will be devoted to a "Praise Meeting," under the direction of the pastor, Dr. C. A. Holmes. The services will consist chiefly of sacred songs, selected with great care.

A WEEK of prayer will be held in the Methodist church, Fifth avenue, beginning on Monday next. The meeting will be led by the ministers mentioned below: Monday, J. B. Lucas; Tuesday, J. W. Ellis; Wednesday, T. H. Calhouer; Thursday, H. Stviter; Friday, W. R. Cowl.

A MAN giving his name as Dr. Montgomery was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Salsbury, on complaint of a citizen residing near St. Mary's ferry. The man had entered a house and refused to leave. It was thought that he was insane, but appeared to be all right yesterday morning, and he was discharged.

THIRTY M. E. CHURCH, corner of Smallman and Twenty-fifth street, in this city, having been thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be reopened for divine service on Sabbath, October 5th. Dr. Reid will be held in the lecture room at 8½ o'clock A. M.; preaching at 10½. Children's jubilee at 2½ P. M.; and preaching at 7 in the evening. Able ministers will be present to conduct the services of the day.

THE Elizabeth (Allegheny county) *Valley Messenger* says: We understand that our townsman, General James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the South, will leave Louisville, Ky., about the 2d of October, for Washington City and New York, returning to his station via Elizabeth, where he expects to spend a few days with his old friends and neighbors, and vote at the election. As a patriotic citizen General Ekin retains his citizenship here.

BISHOP SIMPSON writes to a friend in this city that the health is considerably better. The Bishop presided over the Chicago German Conference, which commenced its series on the 25th. The last fall conference of the Bishop, Indiana, will convene at Princeton, Indiana, October 2d. We presume he will attend it; rough the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, early in October, as he was announced as one of the speakers on behalf of a special department.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—River four feet and falling. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—River about stationary, with thirty inches in the canal, two feet on French island and three feet on Portland bar. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati. Departed—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; John S. Branford, Henderson.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September 26.—Clear and warm; mercury 67 to 80. River fallen two inches. Port list—Down—Ada Heilman, Evansville, Thos. Hughes. Up—Fayette, Roberts, Silver Thorn, Rapidan No. 2. Business very light.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—Arrived—Elliott, Memphis; Clinton, Keokuk; Greyhound, Cairo; Fanny Lewis, Missouri River. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Johnson and Clinton, Keokuk; Maggie, Illinois river. Low falling rapidly. Clear and warm. Business very dull and boats laying up for want of trade.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., September 26.—Arrived — Painter, Memphis. Departed—Jessie Benton, Tower, Memphis; Church, St. Louis. River fallen two inches. Clear and warm.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—No arrivals. Departed—Susie Silver, St. Louis. Weather cloudy and warm.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Sales 1,225 bales, all sales payable in certified checks; prices without material change; demand mostly for futures; good ordinary 15¾c; strict good ordinary 15¾c; low middlings 16¼c; strict low middling 16¾c; middlings 16¾c; strict middling 17c; good middlings 18c; receipts 2,599 bales; exports coastwise 179 bales; stock 15,881 bales; sales for the week 5,200 bales; receipts, net, 9,490 bales; gross 1,837 bales; exports coastwise 2,235 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Market quiet; middlings 16¾c; net receipts, 2,010 bales; exports coastwise, 1,549 bales; sales 253 bales; stock, 8,365 bales; weekly net receipts, 10,177 bales; exports coastwise, 6,769 bales; sales 774 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	38,842
Last year	65,735
Total receipts to date	87,772
Last year	124,419
Exports for the week	5,706
Last year	15,229
Total exports to date	22,430
Last year	30,425
Stock in all ports	92,931
Stock in all United States ports	135,382
Last year	
Stock at all interior towns, not given	15,018
Last year	668,000
Stock at Liverpool	759,000
Last year	695,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	7,000
Last year	

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, September 26.—The cattle market opens dull with a moderate attendance of buyers; but few good cattle in market; a decline of ½c per lb from last week's prices is demanded; sales of good butchering steers at 5¼@5½c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 40 car loads, average quality; market dull and from ¼ to ½ lower; range from 4¾@5½c for lambs; 3¾@5½c for sheep. There is a fair inquiry for milch cows, with sales at $45@55 per head. No hogs offered.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 82 Fifth avenue.

UP THE WEST PENN.

Great Improvements—Hoboken and Its Admirable Surroundings—Re-Opening of the M. E. Church at Sharpsburg.

Wonderful changes have taken place along the entire line of this road, especially within a dozen miles of the city, since its opening. The extension of the upper part of Allegheny City nearly reaches to the old Poor House Farm, recently cut up into lots and sold at public sale. But a short run lands the visitor at Sharpsburg, a bustling and sturdy manufacturing place. Then comes the Workhouse, with its surroundings. Hoboken, the next station above, shows great vitality for a young town, and if it grows in the same length of time in the future as in the past, it will be a good sized place ere long. The ground is admirably suited for building purposes, and gradually slopes from the railroad for a considerable distance. Perhaps no property equals in this rural districts, at least does not excel it for this excellent feature. The fact that it is so admirably suited for building purposes has induced quite a large number of purchasers to erect handsome buildings, several costing five and six thousand dollars. There are about forty new buildings erected, on the three hundred lots sold, and many more contemplate the erection of new buildings. The Company managing this plat of ground have been recently grading and constructing a board walk along the length of the town plat. Hoboken being only two and a half miles above Sharpsburg, and within forty minutes travel of Allegheny city, offers great inducements to those seeking a home, and also a safe and profitable investment. We understand the company will offer two hundred and fifty lots at public sale, Monday, the 29th, at reasonable rates, and a good length of time to pay for them.

The very neat Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharpsburg, known as "Union Centenary," Rev. J. J. Mellyar, pastor, had rather a joyous time last Sunday, owing to the extinguishment of the entire debt of the church, full one thousand dollars. President Fernsler called upon the pastor, after which he presented the plea to relieve the church of all debt, and in a short time the sum was generously contributed, Rev. Dr. R. L. Miller, P. E., officiated at the morning service, and was present at night when the glorious event of debt paying was consummated.

Among the best evidences of the rapid growth of any town or city is the increase in the number of travel over the railroad. This is emphatically true of the West Pennsylvania road.

Badly Injured.

On Thursday afternoon William Cranston, employed at Williams' sawmill, Herr's Island, was badly injured. While at work on the mill timber rolled down a small declivity and Mr. Cranston thoughtlessly placed his foot against it. The log crushed his foot and leg very seriously.

Dodds & Caskey,

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite in all styles of monumental art, corner Penn avenue and 32d street, Pittsburgh.

FALL CAMPAIGN

OF THE

HOMESTEAD BANK.

AUCTION SALES OF THE BEST SUBURBAN PROPERTIES NOW FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY.

GOOD feet, and

ONE TO FIVE ACRE LOTS,

IN THE WEST ADDITION TO

HOMESTEAD,

Saturday, October 4, at 1:30 P. M.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with interest.

This magnificent property having been purchased before the opening of the railroad and before the great sale at Homestead, in 1871, was secured at a price that enables the Bank to realize a satisfactory profit while selling it for less than adjoining lands can now be bought at wholesale.

There will be a great speculation than buyers at this sale will have.

Free train leaves South Pittsburgh Station at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Also,

80x150 feet and

ONE TO THREE ACRE LOTS AT

HOMESTEAD PARK,

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 6TH

Special trains from Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

In the face of extravagant, not to say preposterous and mendacious claims put forth for properties in no way comparable to Homestead Park, we shall attempt no description of its beauties or advantages, but simply ask all who contemplate investment, either for use or speculation, to COME OUT AND LOOK AT IT, and to exchange intelligent criticism not only of the property, but of the assertion that the likelihood of LARGE PROFIT TO PURCHASERS is greater at Homestead Park than at any other equally distant property now in the market.

ALSO,

50x120 FEET, AND

1 TO 3 ACRE LOTS, AT

HOMESTEAD TERRACE,

on Monday afternoon, October 13. Special train on Allegheny Valley Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Accessible from the city by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the new Irving road. Wildwood avenue, HOMESTEAD TERRACE is destined to become a center of suburban improvement. It is, in truth, the first eligible site for a village outside the city, and is two miles nearer the city than Verona or any of the suburbs of that village.

To all those whose business will permit a residence on the A. V. R. R., the Terrace offers advantages not to be found further away from the city, here as much is asked for 25 by 100—2,500 square feet—as will be given for 50 by 150—7,500 square feet—on Terrace.

The terms of sale at Homestead Park and Homestead Terrace is one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal payments without interest. Second mortgage given back at 6 per cent. Deed free. Life insurance to those of suitable age and health.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

25,000 Sold

Already of our new Favorite Pen. J. R. Weldin & Co.

**Everybody Uses